

Wednesday, May 17, 1972
Vaisakha 27, 1894 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

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**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
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CONTENTS

No 46.—Wednesday, May 17, 1972/Vaisakha 27, 1894 (Saka)

COLUMNS

Oral Answers to Questions :

*Starred Questions Nos. 861 to 866 and 869. 1—30

Written Answers to Questions :

Starred Questions Nos. 867, 868 and 870 to 880. 30—40

Unstarred Questions Nos. 6394 to 6409, 6411, 6413 to 6427
6429 to 6484, 6486 to 6505 and
6507 to 6546. 40—153

Re. Adjournment Motion (*Query*) 153—54

Re. Calling Attention Notice (*Procedure*) 154—63

Papers Laid on the Table 164—67

Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions—
Fourteenth Report. 167

Committee on Subordinate Legislation—
Third Report 167

Statement Re. Draught Conditions in some States 168—70

Shri Annasaheb P. Shinde 168—69

Calling Attention to Matter of Urgent Public Importance—
Reported remarks of the UN Secretary General
re. India withholding cooperation to UN Observers
in Kashmir. 170—33

Finance Bill, 1972—

Motion to consider 183—276

Shri Ramshekhar Prasad Singh 184—91

Shri Samar Guha 191—96

Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda 196—99

Shri Jyotirmoy Bose 199—11

Shri Bishwanath Roy 212—15

Shri Shyamnandan Mishra 215—21

Shri Dharnidhar Das 221—23

*The sign + marked above the name of a Member indicates that the question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

(ii)

	COLUMNS		
Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah	...	...	...224—27
Shri C. M. Stephen	...	...	...227—30
Shri D. D. Desai	...	...	...230—34
Shri D. Basumatari	...	...	...234 —36
Shri Achal Singh	...	...	.. 236—39
Shri P. K. Ghosh	...	...	...239 —40
Shrimati T. Lakshmikanthamma	...	...	...241 —42
Shri Ramavatar Shastri	...	...	.. 242— 43
Shri Yeshwantrao Chavan	...	...	.. 243 —76
Clauses 2 to 28.	...	...	.. 267—76

LOK SABHA DEBATES

1

LOK SABHA

Wednesday, May 17, 1972/Vatsakha 27,
1894 (Saka)

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock.*

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Special Cell of Union Home Ministry
for West Bengal

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*861. SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI :
DR. RANEN SEN :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS
be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Special Cell created in
the Union Home Ministry with a Branch
Establishment thereof in Calcutta under a
Senior I. A. S. officer at the time of Pre i-
dent's Rule is going to be retained and
continued even now after the recent Assem-
bly elections and the instalation of a new
State Government there;

(b) if so, the reasons therefore; and

(c) whether this has the concurrence
of the State Government of West Bengal ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI
K. C. PANT) : (a) and (b). The Cell is
being retained so that special attention can
be given to matters which are of concern to
the Central Government for dealing with the
problems of West Bengal.

(c) The West Bengal Government, who
were consulted in the matter, have welcomed
the proposal.

SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI : So far
as my knowledge goes, this Cell was opened
with a branch also in West Bengal, as I

2

have said in the question itself, under a
senior IAS officer of Commissioner's rank,
who was formerly the Home Secretary of
the West Bengal Government. He was
brought in to the Union cadre and was
placed in charge of this Cell organisation in
West Bengal. In the light of the answer
given by the Minister, may I know whether
this Cell will also have a branch in West
Bengal, now that the West Bengal Govern-
ment itself is handling its home affairs;
whether they will have an establishment
there itself in West Bengal and, if not, what
is its establishment here and whether the
same senior IAS officer of Commissioner's
rank would still be in charge of this Cell ?

SHRI K. C. PANT : Sir, actually the
Cell was created in Delhi much earlier, in
March, 1970, and it was only in September,
1971, that the branch establishment was cre-
ated in Calcutta, and the Additional Secretary,
Shri B. R. Gupta, was appointed. So, the
Cell has operated from Delhi with an arm
in Calcutta. This is the constitution of the
Cell. Now, the Cell is continuing in the
same manner, that is, the Cell in Delhi plus
the arm in Calcutta.

SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI : May
I know whether the constitutional and legal
aspects of the retention of this Cell, when
a constitutional government is functioning
in West Bengal, has been examined and
whether it would not seriously encroach
upon the autonomy of the States as
guaranteed under the Constitution ? It does
not matter whether the West Bengal Govern-
ment has welcomed this proposal or not.
Are the Central Government really entitled
to have this kind of Cell and interfere in
the State administration ? It is not a ques-
tion of the same party having power in
West Bengal and also at the Centre. The
constitutional and legal aspects of it give
rise naturally to various misgivings in the
present context of the controversy that is
raging all over the country, namely, the
Centre-States relationship and all that.
May I know whether that aspect of the
matter has been taken into full consi-

deration ?

SHRI K. C. PANT : Sir, the question is based on a misapprehension that the functions of the Cell somehow encroach upon the State's sphere. The hon. Member knows that very often, when we discuss West Bengal matters in the House, various Members from different political parties asked the Centre to take particular interest in the affairs of West Bengal both in the law and order aspect and in the developmental aspects. The cell is an administrative arrangement to facilitate this. There is no question of encroaching on the State sphere. As I said the State Government itself has welcomed the continuance of this cell.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE : In view of the fact that as far as we know such special cells in the case of other States do not exist or are not perhaps thought to be necessary, may I know why particularly this arrangement has been arrived at when it goes against the idea of Centre-State relationship on the basis of the principle of our Constitution and when it gives rise to the suspicion that the operation of such celebrated units of the administration like the research and analysis wing might be covered over by this kind of an apparatus ?

SHRI K. C. PANT : Again, the question is perhaps based on the assumption that this kind of an arrangement does not exist for other States or other parts of the country. That is not entirely correct. For Kashmir for a long time we have had previously a Secretary, dealing with Kashmir matters. Even now there is a Kashmir division in the Home Ministry. Apart from that there is an informal committee of Ministers dealing with the problems of Kashmir. In respect of the Northeastern region, a northeastern council has been envisaged. In fact we are now examining the possibility of having a cell in the Home Ministry to deal with the problems of Northeastern India. In such a large country where certain problems arise in certain States or regions, I think there should be some mechanism of this kind which will enable the Central Government to pay particular attention to the problems of that region and work as a co-ordinating body at the Centre which can be in touch with various other Ministries to facilitate

expeditious disposals of proposals coming from that area or that State and also, if possible to have a cell, which will co-ordinate between the State Government and the Centre. There is no question that this impinged on the autonomy of the States. It is meant entirely to help the State.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE : I had asked specifically about certain rather disreputable units of the administration; I have given the name. Is West Bengal put on the same pedestal as Kashmir which is a problem State for different historical reasons ? Is it Government's view that West Bengal is to be treated as Jammu and Kashmir which is treated differently because of very special reasons known to us, under the Constitution itself ? This is very extraordinary.

SHRI K. C. PANT : It is a very extraordinary distortion of my statement.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : It really surprising. As Mr. Mukerjee mentioned Kashmir enjoyed certain special constitutional privileges and recently the Northeastern region was given a certain constitutional privilege. Leaving aside these two States or combination of States, does a central cell exist in the case of any other State and if so, the names of the States other than Kashmir and NEFA ? I also want to know from the Government details of trained personnel that constitutes the cell for West Bengal and the officers that represent the different Central Ministries and also the special problems that the special cell wants to deal with for West Bengal.

SHRI K. C. PANT : There are no other cells in any other region for the simple reason that this is not considered necessary. It depends on the situation, on the conditions and the acute nature of the problems that need to be solved. For instance, he has asked about the functions which the cell has performed. It is in my personal knowledge that in regard to land reforms for instance, we sent an officer of the status of additional secretary to West Bengal to look into the question so as to facilitate land reform measures. Obstacles came in the way of our constituting the CMDA, which is the authority for the development of Calcutta. This cell was help-

ful in shorting out the problems and seeing that that authority was created. When it came to the matter of reviving the sick industries in West Bengal, this cell took special interest and was in touch with the Ministry of Industrial Development.

SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI : At that time there was no popular Government. Now there is a constitutional Government functioning there.

SHRI K. C. PANT : A constitutional Government headed by an eminent lawyer can be trusted to respect the Constitution and the legal aspects of the matter. He also has agreed to this. I think my hon. friend, Mr. Chaudhuri, will credit him at least with knowledge in this specialised field.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : I asked about the strength of the cell and the officers who represent the different ministries.

MR. SPEAKER : You are never satisfied with the first answer. Always your habit is to get up a second time. That is really very bad. He has answered your question.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : Is it not a fact that only for political reasons this cell was set up and it has its connection with the Research and Analysis Wing which is also under the direct supervision of the Prime Minister? May I know why, even after the elections, even after so many statements have been made here that the situation in West Bengal has improved and their own man is in charge of West Bengal, this cell is continued, which has nothing to do except to report about the political developments in West Bengal?

SHRI K. C. PANT *rose—*

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : The Prime Minister should answer this question. This question is addressed to the Minister of Home Affairs and she is the Minister of Home Affairs.

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Pant has been replying to the questions addressed to the Home Minister. He can reply.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Mr. Pant is Minister of State for Home Affairs. The question is meant for the Minister of Home Affairs. When the Minister of Home Affairs is present, why should she not answer? You cannot treat us this way.

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Pant can reply.

SHRI K. C. PANT : The fears contained in the statement of Mr. Dinan Bhattacharyya are not correct. They are unfounded. There is no connection between the Research and Analysis Wing and this cell. There is no question of getting information through this cell. He is not unaware of the fact that there are other agencies through which we can get information. We have an intelligence apparatus and it is not necessary to have this cell for that purpose. If he says the question is political, I agree it is political in the sense that it is part of our politics to promote the welfare of the people of West Bengal.

Post Office Building with Postmaster's Quarters at Malvan in Maharashtra

*862. **SHRI ANNASAHAB GOTKH'NDE :** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Post Office building along with Post-master's quarters at Malvan (Maharashtra) completed in July, 1966 at a cost of Rs. 2.81 lakhs was lying vacant till June, 71 ;

(b) whether similar delay in the occupation of some other Departmental buildings has been noticed ; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir, in a few other cases also similar delays have occurred.

(c) In case of Post Office building at Malvan, the main reasons for delay in provision of electric pump and obtaining power connection thereafter consequent to which occupation of the building was delayed are (i) remoteness of place ; (ii) unwieldy jurisdiction of the A. E. (Electrical) (iii)

poor response to tenders ; and (iv) delay in sanctioning of the powers connection for the pump by the local Electricity Board. In regard to the few other cases referred to at (b) above, it has been found that the main cause for delay was due to employment of more than one agency for execution of different components of the building. This could not be helped since the Civil Wing had only one electrical division till 1968, which was looking after the electrical works in a small part of the country. Consequently, in the remaining part of the country, all the electrical and for smaller building works upto Rs. one lakh, even in places where electrical division of the Civil Wing was operating, the electric installation was being made done by Circles/Districts through D.E.Ts. The position has been gradually changing due to expansion of the electrical branch of the Civil Wing since 1968 and instructions have now been issued last months laying down that in case of any building project/work, civil and electrical components thereof should be planned and executed by one agency. With the implementation of these new orders it is expected that the time lag from completion of the building to its occupation would be reduced.

SHRI ANNASAHIB GOTKHINDE : The reply of the hon. Minister is as long as the delay in the occupation of the building and the position does not seem to be satisfactory. The building was vacant for nearly three years and the reason now given is lack of water supply pumps. The pump-sets were installed after delay of 26 months. The reason given is inability to fix up the contractors for doing the work. The tenders were called for after a long delay. Why was the necessity for the pump-sets not visualized earlier? Why is it that there is no coordination between the different departments concerned?

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA : I agree with the spirit of the questioner. I may merely say that even the question about this unfortunate building has been put only at such a time when the whole thing is over.

SHRI ANNASAHIB GOTKHINDE : Even after the installation of the pump-sets the application for power connection was made after a long delay. May I know how long after the installation of the pump-set

the application was made for necessary power connection? Was it not after a period of two years?

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA : As I have said in my reply, the whole thing was delayed because of the various authorities that were connected with this matter. We have recently ordered that this type of situation should never occur hereafter.

समाचार पत्रों की पृष्ठ संख्या सीमित किये जाने के कारण समाचार-पत्रों और पत्रकारों को पेश आ रही कठिनाइयाँ

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*863. श्री जगन्नाथ मिश्र :

श्री विभूति मिश्र :

क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार द्वारा समाचार-पत्रों के पृष्ठों की संख्या निर्धारण के बारे में किए गये निर्णय के फलस्वरूप समाचार-पत्रों तथा पत्रकारों की सम्भावित कठिनाइयों से सरकार अवगत है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इन कठिनाइयों को दूर करने के लिए सरकार की क्या योजना है ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION & BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY) : (a) and (b). Government are aware of the views expressed in this regard by some newspapers and journalists. *Prima facie* there is no reason to believe that the 10-page ceiling will impose an unbearable burden on the economy and growth of newspapers. Government would, however, like to await the report of the Fact Finding Committee, recently appointed, before coming to a final conclusion and considering if any remedial measure is called for.

श्री जगन्नाथ मिश्र : श्री मन्त्र सरकार के इस निर्णय से कि पत्रकारों की पृष्ठ संख्या

सीमित कर दी जाए क्या समाचार-पत्रों की बिक्री के घटने की भांशका नहीं है और कर्मचारियों की छंटनी का सामना नहीं करना पड़ सकता है ?

SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY :
There is no reason to believe that the sales will go down. There need not be any apprehension that there will be retrenchment.

श्री जगन्नाथ मिश्र : श्रीमन्, क्या यह सही नहीं है कि सरकार के इस निर्णय के खिलाफ कुछ समाचार-पत्रों ने कोर्ट में मुकदमा दायर किया है ? अगर हाँ, तो उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY :
The Supreme Court has given a stay order on a limited question about the flexibility, that is to say, whether they can use the newsprint allotted to the newspapers for increase of their pages or increase of their circulation.

श्री बिभूति मिश्र : पृष्ठों की संख्या तो आपने निर्धारित कर दी, लेकिन आपने कोई ऐसा भी निर्देश दिया है कि इतनी स्पेस एडवर्टीजमेंट्स के लिए होगी, इतनी न्यूज के लिए होगी और इतनी दूसरी चीजों के लिए होगी ताकि सब संवसज को मनोष हो कि न्यूज का स्थान नहीं पड़ा है और एडवर्टीजमेंट्स भी बन्द नहीं हुए हैं ? क्या इसके बारे में भी आपने कोई निर्देश दिया है ?

SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY :
At this moment, there is nothing from the Government to say that this much percentage of newsprint will be allocated to news and this much percentage to advertisements. But there was the Press Commission's recommendation which suggested that 40 per cent should go for advertisements and 60 per cent should go for news.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : In view of the fact that various High Courts have recently permitted at least three major daily newspapers to increase their pages above the number of 10, and this process may continue in other cases also, is the Government considering any alternative proposal for conserv-

ing newsprint other than this method of restricting the number of pages ?

SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY :
First of all, under this stay order, actually, the Government is not supposed to give them more newsprint. Whether they increase the number of pages or circulation, they have to do with the newsprint allocated to them. The stay order which has been given by the Supreme Court is only a temporary one. The final thing will be heard on 19th July and, after that, if any measure is necessary, it will be taken.

Then, the hon. Member was asking whether the Government is contemplating any other measures, I want to say, yes, the Government is contemplating other measures.

SHRI ANANTRAO PATIL : May I know from the hon. Minister whether some newspapers under the name of consumers' service are giving pull-outs of tabloid size using white newsprint besides the 10-page restriction ? I also want to know when the Fact Finding Committee is expected to give their report and action taken on that.

SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY :
As to the first question, the Government is aware of this thing. While allocating the newsprint, this factor will be taken into consideration and, if any action is necessary, it will be taken. The Fact Finding Committee is expected to submit its report within six months.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN : Limiting the number of pages is nothing but pressurising the newspapers. If really Government wants to conserve newsprint will the Government come forward with the old theory of price-page schedule ?

SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY : It is not at all correct to say that this 10-page restriction is to pressurise the newspapers. On the other hand, I have repeatedly mentioned in this House that this has got a very limited purpose that is, to conserve the valuable foreign exchange. There is no reason to believe that it is to pressurise the newspapers. As regards the other question, the Government is also considering the question of price.

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY rose—

MR. SPEAKER : You must ask a question when she is replying the Question. I think, you should forego that at least once. I have noticed that whenever she replies a question you must get up. Anyhow, I allow you.

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY : May I know from the Government as to who are the personnel of the Fact Finding Committee and what are its terms of reference ?

MR. SPEAKER : This does not arise out of it. It is not relevant simply because she mentioned or referred to the Fact Finding Committee.

Mysore Maharashtra Boundary Dispute

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*864. **SHRI P. M. MEHTA :**
SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Prime Minister has taken any decision in regard to the settlement of Mysore-Maharashtra boundary dispute ;

(b) if so, whether both the States have agreed to honour the Prime Minister's decision ; and

(c) if so, when the final decision is likely to be taken ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) No decision has been taken but Government propose to take a fresh initiative with a view to evolving an agreed solution.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA : There are certain inter-State disputes hanging fire since long. I would, therefore, like to know the nature of the proposed initiative. Would it be a commission or a committee or a mediating machinery ?

SHRI K. C. PANT : At the moment

the initiative consists of approaching the two Chief Ministers and trying to find out areas of agreement between them on this question. It is a very old dispute. It stretches back over many years and, therefore, we are trying to see in consultation with the Chief Ministers to what they can agree. In fact, they were here recently. I had a talk with both the Chief Ministers in this regard and asked them whether they had any idea as to resolve this old dispute.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA : I would like to know whether the Chief Ministers of Mysore and Maharashtra have forwarded any formal or informal proposal to the Prime Minister that they will jointly submit an agreed formula for the solution, and whether any time limit has been prescribed for this.

SHRI K. C. PANT : No.

SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL : Questions pertaining to the borders of different States are very important in our national life. It is high time that this settlement was arrived at the earliest possible. May I know what steps Government is contemplating to take to reach a settlement the earliest possible ?

SHRI K. C. PANT : Sir, I agree with the hon. Member that these are important matters and it would be good if early solutions could be found. There have been various attempts at finding a solution to this problem which has the widest acceptability, which would leave behind no bitterness in the two States and which would be in the interest of the people of the two States and of the country as a whole. Within these parameters various attempts have been made, and as I said, I am again discussing with the Chief Minister to find the best possible way to resolve the dispute.

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : मंत्री महोदय ने बताया है कि दोनों प्रदेशों के मुख्य मंत्रियों को साथ मिलाकर एरिया माफ एधीमेंट कहाँ निकलता है, इसको देखने की कोशिश की जायेगी। यह चीज पहले हो चुकी है। महाराष्ट्र और मैसूर से दो दो सदस्य लेकर, चार सदस्यों की समिति इस सबकी जांच कर चुकी है।

महाजन रिपोर्ट भी आई। अभी भी पन्त जी को लगता है कि दोनों के बीच कुछ एरिया आफ एग्रीमेंट निकलेगा अभी कुछ दिन पहले एक खबर निकली थी कि यह मामला प्रधान मन्त्री पर छोड़ दिया जाये, इस पर दोनों मुख्य मन्त्री सहमत है। लेकिन मैसूर के मुख्य मन्त्री श्री उसे ने कहा कि है उन्होंने ऐसा नहीं कहा। यह मामला 1957 से लटकता रहा है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि केन्द्र में पूरी भ्रमक सत्ता आने के बाद कुछ निश्चित मकान सामने रख कर जहाँ जहाँ ऐसे मामले हैं उनको हल करने के लिए कोई ठोस कदम सरकार उठायेगी क्या ?

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त दि. 27, 1970 में शायद यह रिपोर्ट सदन के पटल पर रखी गई थी, उसके बाद बीच में गवर्नर जे. एल. मैसूर में आया। गवर्नर का बल अभी खत्म हुआ है, वहाँ नये मुख्य मन्त्री श्री नई सरकार बनी है। अब उनसे बातचीत शुरू हुई है। यही तरीका है इसका हल निकालने का। क्योंकि अगर इससे ज्यादा ठोस कदम उठाए जाय और जल्द हल निकले तो उसके ठोस होम से कोई लाभ नहीं है।

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Respecting the real wishes of the people of Mysore State to have a final settlement of the Mysore-Maharashtra border dispute, the Mahajan Commission was appointed and this Commission gave an award and this award is a finality which has been accepted by both the States. Only the decision has to be taken by this Government to implement *in toto* and in full spirit and letter, the Mahajan Commission report and this is the demand of the Mysore State.

I would like to know from this Ministry whether the Government of India would give an assurance categorically that they will implement *in toto* the Mahajan Commission report.

SHRI K. C. PANT : The question is based on the assumption that the Maharashtra Government has agreed to the

findings of the Mahajan Commission. That assumption is not correct.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : I would like to have an assurance from this Government whether.....

MR. SPEAKER : In the Question-Hour assurances are not given, replies are given.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : My question is very precise. The Mahajan Commission award was the finality because it was appointed with the consent of the Maharashtra Government and its award is finality and the final decision in the matter. Would this Government give an assurance that they would implement *in toto* the Mahajan Commission report ?

MR. SPEAKER : That is the question to which he replied earlier.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : He has not given any assurance whether he would implement the Mahajan Commission report.

MR. SPEAKER : I cannot press him for the assurance except the reply he has given already.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : He has not given any categorical reply to my question. That is my humble submission.

SHRI DHAMANKAR : May I know from the hon. Minister whether Mysore and Maharashtra are agreeable to hand it over to the arbitration of the Prime Minister to solve this problem ?

SHRI K. C. PANT : At these meetings, I put it to them that they should let us know how we should approach the question and what would more likely lead to a solution. Nothing further was discussed.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Is it not a fact that Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi had written a letter to the veteran revolutionary of Maharashtra, the late Senapati Bapat.....

MR. SPEAKER : How does it arise here ?

PROF. MADU DANDAVATE : That arises, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER : If somebody has written some letter.....

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Please listen to my question, Sir. Don't decide about the relevancy without hearing me.

MR. SPEAKER : I am sorry.....

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : If it is irrelevant, I will withdraw that question (*Interruptions*) Is it not a fact that Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi had written a letter to the late Senapati Bapat indicating that factors such as language and wishes of the people in the border areas can be treated as a basis for the solution of the border dispute? Therefore, my question is this. It is the same question arising out of the earlier part.....

MR. SPEAKER : Let me first declare his earlier question out of order, and the other will not arise. I am sorry I cannot allow this.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Let me complete the question. So, I want to know from the Home Minister whether instead of allowing the issue to be left to the two Chief Ministers who have clearly indicated that they cannot arrive at an agreement, rather than solving the issue on the basis of political expediency, is it not worth-while that Government evolve popular or unpopular principles and impose these principles on the two States and say that now finally and irrevocably a solution has been arrived at?

MR. SPEAKER : It is a suggestion for action.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : The Prime Minister is almost getting up to reply.

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : It depends

upon whether you are allowing the question or not.

MR. SPEAKER : It is a suggestion for action

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : The Prime Minister was almost getting up to reply to my question.

MR. SPEAKER : I have already allowed so many supplementary questions. Hon. Members are not going to solve this problem by asking more supplementary questions here.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : The Prime Minister was getting up to answer the question. At least do not curb the freedom of the Prime Minister

DR. V. K. R. VARADARAJA RAO : In reply to a previous question the hon. Minister stated that the Maharashtra Government had not accepted the recommendations of the Mahajan Commission. I would like to know from him what the view of the Central Government is regarding the Mahajan Commission's report? Do they regard it as a commission whose recommendations have got to be accepted by both the State Government? Do they regard it as an award? Do they regard it as a guide to their own thinking? What precisely is the role that the Central Government propose to give Mahajan Commission's report?

SHRI K. C. PANT : The reports of all such commissions cannot be regarded as final in the sense that only Parliament can finally decide where a boundary should lie. The recommendations of such commissions are taken into account by Government in formulating its proposals, and these proposals are brought before Parliament. Naturally, considering the eminence of the persons who constitute these commissions, due weight is given to their recommendations.

SHRI A. K. KOTRASHETTI : The hon. Minister has stated in his reply that fresh steps will be initiated in order to solve the disputes between Mysore and Maharashtra. May I know whether any fresh steps will be initiated to solve the dispute between Mysore and Kerala also, because it is not clear from his answer?

The Mahajan Commission was appointed to go into the dispute between Mysore, Maharashtra and Kerala.

MK. SPEAKER : He has already replied to that question.

SHRI A. K. KOTRASHETTI : He referred only to two States, namely Mysore and Maharashtra. Specifically, I want to know whether any fresh steps will be initiated to solve the dispute between Kerala and Mysore also ?

MR. SPEAKER : The main question relates only to Maharashtra and Mysore.

SHRI A. K. KOTRASHETTI : The reply has come with regard to the Mahajan Commission's report and the report relates to three States.

MR. SPEAKER : I think it was the same question which the hon. Minister had answered earlier.

SHRI K. C. PANT : The question relating to Kerala does not exactly arise out of the main question. But I shall not take shelter behind the technicalities. I have had no discussion with the Chief Minister of Kerala.

SHRI N. SHIVAPPA : The report of the Mahajan Commission has been placed on the Table of the House for its consideration. When the matter is pending before the House for its consideration, and when such a technical question has arisen, would the attitude of one Central Minister to one particular portion be in the interests of solving this problem ? May I know whether Government would come forward with alternatives to solve this long-pending question, and if so, what is the alternative that they propose to place before the two Chief Ministers or three Chief Ministers ? Are they going to shelve the entire Mahajan award or they going to suggest alternative solutions for the consideration of these three Chief Ministers or the people of the three States ?

MR. SPEAKER : This was replied to twice earlier. He is asking the same question in a different form.

SHRI N. SHIVAPPA : My question is simple.

MR. SPEAKER : It may be more than simple; but it is already replied to.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : In view of the delicate nature of the problem and the fact that the Mahajan Commission's report is before Parliament, will Government consider appointing a Committee of MPs not belonging to these States to go into this question, settle it and give their recommendations to the Prime Minister ?

SHRI K. C. PANT : It is a suggestion for action.

C. B. I. Inquiry into Ashoka Hotel Jewellery Robbery

*865. **SHRI ISHWAR CHAUDHRY :**
SHRI CHINTAMANIPANIGRAHI :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state ;

(a) whether the Central Bureau of Investigation has made any progress in its hunt for the Ashoka Hotel jewellery robbery case; and

(b) if so, the outcome thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN) : (a) and (b). The case is under the investigation of the Delhi Police, who have taken the help of the Central Bureau of Investigation for conducting various enquiries out side the country. Seven persons have been arrested and property worth about Rs. 1 lakh has been recovered. Investigation in the case continues.

श्री ईश्वरी चौधरी : अध्यक्ष जी, यह कबित घमगीकी नरेंकी ग्लोरिया और डा० इलियन का जो वड्डमन्त अशोक होटल में हुआ है यह अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय ख्यातिप्राप्त माना जाता है। घमगी तक की रिपोर्ट में यह बताया गया है कि सान आदमी पकड़े गए हैं और जोष बन्द रही है। तो मैं मन्त्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि अशोक होटल बवाइरात काण्ड की घटना

किन किन देशों में चल रही है, इसमें कितने लोग अभी तक पकड़े हैं, उनके नाम क्या हैं और जांच में कितना समय लगेगा ?

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN : Seven people are already arrested. Their names are : Dr. Gillian Claire Liborel Lachelin @ Charles Gurnukh Sobhraj, Pierre Boucher, Iran @ Manual, Ajay Rasak Lal Modi, Mrs. Chantal Sobhraj wife of Charles Sobhraj, Mashkat Piddie and Miss Gloria.

AN HON. MEMBER : What is their nationality ?

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN : Three are French, two are Iranian nationals, one is Spanish and one is an Indian national.

AN HON. MEMBER : What is their postal address ?

श्री ईश्वर चौधरी : अध्यक्ष जी, यह स्पष्ट हो गया कि अशोक होटल में अन्तराष्ट्रीय गिरोह तस्करी का बहुत बड़ा अड्डा है और अधिकारियों की मिली भगत के कारण ये घटनाएँ घटीं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ क्या यह सत्य है कि डा० इलियन छीर उनके माभी पॉस्टा के मार्ग से चले गए जिस मार्ग से वे आए थे ? और इसमें जितने अधिकारियों के नाम आये हैं अशोक होटल से सम्बन्धित क्या उनपर भी जांच करने का विचार सरकार रखती है तथा भविष्य में ऐसी घटनाएँ न हो उनको रोकने के लिए सरकार कौन से कदम उठा रही है ?

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN : These are matters still under investigation. The Delhi Police and the CBI are investigating the matters. All possible steps are being taken to stop recurrence of such incidents.

श्री ईश्वर चौधरी : अध्यक्ष जी, अन्तराष्ट्रीय अप्रिप्राप्त गिरोह की अशोक होटल के अधिकारियों के साथ मिली भगत है इसलिए भविष्य में ऐसी घटनाएँ न घटें इसके लिए सरकार कौन से कदम उठाने पर विचार कर रही ; जितने नाम आये हैं उनमें कुछ विदेशी हैं और कुछ देशी भी हैं।

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN : I have already stated it. In this particular case, of course, there are foreign nationals who are involved. The investigations are going on, in this country as well as in foreign countries. And further steps are being taken to see that such incidents do not occur in Ashoka Hotel.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वे फिर दोबारा पुछेंगे। उन्होंने पूछा कि अशोक होटल के अधिकारी तो नहीं मिले हैं।

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN : We have no information, but that also will be taken into consideration when the matter is investigated.

SHRI NARSINGH NARAIN PANDEY : Since how many years this investigation is going on and how much time they will take ?

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN : This case was registered on 1-11 1971. As the police had to investigate and to carry on investigations in so many other countries also, naturally it has taken more time. The charge-sheet will be filed next month, that is, in June, 1972.

Celebration of 25th Anniversary of India's Independence

*866, SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the programmes drawn up for the celebrations of the 25th anniversary of India's Independence ;

(b) whether any Committee has been set up for this purpose, and if so, the names of its members ;

(c) whether there will be any special arrangement for honouring freedom fighters on the occasion; and

(d) if so, the main features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a). A summary of the suggestions received so far for the celebration of the Silver Jubilee of our Independence is

laid on the Table of the House. These suggestions are under consideration.

(b) Yes, Sir. A group of Ministers has been set up under the Chairmanship of the Minister of Finance, Shri Y. B. Chavan. The Members are: Dr. Kaan Singh, Minister of Tourism and Civil, Shri K. C. Pant, Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs, Shri I. K. Gujral, Minister of State in the Ministry of Works & Housing, Prof. S. Nurul Hasan, Minister of Education & Social Welfare, Smt. Nandini Satpathy, Minister of State in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Shri Bedabrata Barua, Deputy Minister in the Department of Company Affairs, and Shri A. C. George, Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Foreign Trade.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir; it is one of the items under consideration.

Statement

Programmes of Silver Jubilee Celebrations by Government

1. *Theme*

The theme of the celebrations would be re-dedication to the achievements of the ideals declared by the first Prime Minister of free India on the 14th August, 1947, homage in a suitable manner to those who laid down their lives during the freedom struggle, a review of the achievements of the last quarter of a century, the problems faced and the self-confidence acquired by the people in the process, developmental and welfare work of permanent value to the common people particularly the backward and poorer sections and an emphasis upon self reliance and self-sufficiency in various productive activities.

2. *Categories of Programmes.*

The programme will open in the midnight of 14th August and will continue from month to month for one year about a week being set apart for this purpose every month. The programme has been proposed under different aspects, namely (i) projection of ideals and publicity (ii) ceremonial functions (iii) develop-

mental and welfare activities (iv) monuments and remembrance of freedom fighters (v) educational and youth activities and sports (vi) cultural programme, and festivals (vii) museums and exhibitions and (viii) celebrations in foreign countries.

3. *Agencies*

In the Central Government, Ministers of Education, Defence, External Affairs, Foreign Trade, Health, Industrial Development, Information & Broadcasting, Works & Housing, Department of Parliamentary Affairs, Science & Technology, Social Welfare and Tourism apart from the Ministry of Home Affairs are in charge of various activities. Work has been distributed among them. Home Ministry is coordinating. State Governments have been addressed by the Prime Minister and to them a consolidated document giving details has been furnished. Apart from government, bodies like the Academies, National Book Trust, National Institute of Sports etc., will also be involved. The State Governments will draw up their own programmes apart from undertaking some of those initiated by the Central Government.

List of Important Items, Ceremonials.

Re-dedication ceremony in the Central Hall of Parliament.

Illumination of important buildings from the Capital to the Panchayat level.

Red Fort function with some new features, e.g. Prabhat Pheri by groups converging at the Red Fort.

Special function for the distribution of *Tanra Patras* among freedom fighters invited to New Delhi. Similar function for the others at the State and District Headquarters.

Flag March and massed bands.

Developmental and welfare activities: construction of water towers, improved housing and rural roads and drainage in selected villages in the course of the

year, cleanliness campaign for improvement of environments, implementation of schemes for welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, industrial plants to work to full capacity and on its achievements, special functions to be held.

Monuments : Special Silver Jubilee Monuments in Delhi to commemorate freedom fighters and martyrs, in schools, water towers, community housing schemes and other constructional works completed during the year, plaques/standardised slabs containing the Preamble to the Constitution, episodes from freedom struggle and names of freedom fighters of the locality to be installed.

Special stamps and coins to be released.

Projection of Ideals and publicity : construction of Bharat Bhavans in New Delhi and in the capitals of the States containing books in all Indian languages mentioned in Eighth Schedule as well as pictures, photographs, records etc. throwing light upon the culture of every region. This project to be integrated with the library-cum-theatre complex that Ministry of Education had thought of earlier.

Distribution and sale of parchment paper (or hand made paper) containing the Preamble to the Constitution.

Publication of a small book giving the story of the Constitution.

Completion by the National Book Trust of the series throwing lights on the various aspects of the life of various parts of India.

Other publications, for example, a book on struggle for freedom in various legislative bodies, a book on the progress of India during the last twenty five years

Educational and Youth Activities : Youth festivals at Delhi and in State Headquarters to commence on 14th November, Group singing of national songs by students and youth clubs. "Know Your Country" project as well as a project on "Know your District or Sub-Division etc.", to be attempted in school on guidelines

given by Ministry of Education, Sports competition particularly for rural areas, Special nutrition programme, and Yuvak Kendras Publicity to the preservation of citizens' rights to freedom of expression and the successful functioning of parliamentary democracy.

Cultural Programmes and Festivals : Music festivals, dance and drama performances, poetic symposia etc., with nominal entry fee and in particular regional cultural festivals to be organised, Visit of foreign performing troupes to India Competition for artists, Encouragement of selected craftsmen for preparing artistic pieces in their own styles on episodes from freedom struggle, and Indian Film Festival of award-winning Films documentaries etc., to be organised in different States and cities, Sound & Light programme by Song & Drama Division.

Museums & Exhibitions : An exhibition of documents connected with freedom movements to be organised in National Archives in cooperation with Indian National Congress and other bodies, Starting a technological museum preferably in the Central Hall of Asian Fair, Starting of an agricultural sciences museum at Pusa, Setting up of a museum for natural history, a National Gallery of portraits and episodes of historical significance and also a cyclorama, an exhibition on the story of India's struggle for freedom to be organised by the Jawaharlal Nehru Museum, Mobile Exhibitions in trains to visit different places in India as was done during the Gandhi Centenary.

Celebration in foreign countries : Bringing out a special art publication in United Nations languages on India's progress production of a film on India's twentyfive years progress Permitting production of TV films by foreign networks. "India Week" celebration around 15th August, visit of foreign mediapersons to India. Organisation of Afro-Asian cultural conferences, Exhibitions in foreign countries.

5. Calendar of Silver Jubilee Activities :

Since the activities in connection with

Silver Jubilee celebrations are to be spread over the year from August 15, 1972 to August 14, 1973, it will be necessary for the Central Government and the State Governments to draw up their own calendars of events. Institutions participating in a number of activities may prepare their own calendars. Every month about a week round about the 15th could be earmarked for the Silver Jubilee activities and celebrations.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : I have no objection to all these high-powered Ministers being on this Committee, but I would like to know whether the conception of the Government is that on an occasion like this the Committee which is entrusted with the responsibility of drawing up these programmes should consist exclusively of ministers or officials or that they are thinking of associating any non-officials and prominent public men in different walks of life with such a Committee.

SHRI K. C. PANT : Sir, the idea was to first concretise the schemes and proposals. The Prime Minister had written to the Chief Ministers. Apart from this Committee which I have mentioned, the AICC has set up its own Committee; that is a party matter. Apart from that, various groups have been set up; for instance, the arts and crafts group; the education and youth activities and sports group; the performing arts group; the welfare group; the mass media group and as and when required, other groups will also be set up; and in these, officials and non-officials are all represented. Apart from this, the Prime Minister intends, after all ideas have been finalised, to have a discussion with all the Opposition leaders in Parliament also.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : I find from the statement which has been laid on the Table, that it is proposed to invite some freedom fighters to come to Delhi in order to be specially honoured here. I would like to know on what guidelines the Government or this Committee which has been set up intends to select them because obviously we cannot expect all freedom fighters to come to Delhi; there are so many thousands of them. That is why my question is all the more relevant. How do they propose to select them? Will it be on

the basis of age, seniority or the number of years spent in prison, or, how are they going to determine what are the freedom fighters who will be selected to come to Delhi for being specially honoured?

The second part of my question is, keeping in mind that the advent of Independence in 1947 took place in certain tragic circumstances also, in so far as it was accompanied by partition and by a very horrible kind of communal holocaust, is there any proposal for the adoption on this occasion of a national pledge which would rededicate the nation specifically to the upholding of secularism and the eradication from our national life of all forms of communalism?

SHRI K. C. PANT : Our present thinking with regard to the selection of freedom fighters who will come to Delhi on the 15th August is broadly that one from each district will be selected, but where the number is large, representation can be larger. We have roughly divided the number among various States. We shall thereafter leave it to the States to select the freedom fighters and send them and if necessary we can work out the criteria in consultation with the States. So far we have not worked out any criteria.

So far as the suggestion to rededicate ourselves to the eradication of communalism is concerned, the first theme of the celebrations would be rededication to the achievement of the ideals declared by the first Prime Minister of free India on 14th August 1947 and the eradication of communalism is certainly one of these ideals.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : May I know whether the Government proposes to include in the category of freedom fighters the I. N. A. heroes and also such of those persons who participated in the revolutionary movement even before the Father of the Nation launched his non-violent struggle?

SHRI K. C. PANT : We had a long discussion in the House on the question of the freedom fighters and I took the time of the House in setting out various criteria on the basis of which the freedom fighters would be selected. If the INA personnel

or others come within criteria, certainly they will be considered.

श्री प्रताप सिंह नेगी : क्या मैं मंत्री जी से यह जान सकता हूँ कि पेशावर कांड के गढ़वाली सैनिकों ने, जिन्होंने 1930 में निहत्थी जनता पर गोली चराने से इनकार किया था क्या उनको भी इस में शामिल किया जाएगा ?

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र दत्त : जैसा मैंने कहा कि जो काइटेरिया है उसके अन्दर जो आयेंगे उनको भी कमीडर किया जायगा ।

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN : The hon. Minister in his reply said that a committee had been formed and the personnel of the committee seems to consist only of ministers of the Central Cabinet. I want to know from the Government whether it is not a fact that the 25th anniversary is a national matter and would the Government consider the point that other political parties also should be involved in celebrating the 25th anniversary ?

SHRI K. C. PANT : Most certainly, they should be involved. This is a national celebration, people's celebration. There is no question of just ministers being involved in it. Ministers have to be involved because some kind of ground work has to be done and some scheme has to be formulated and finalised. At that stage the leaders of the opposition, as I said, would be consulted. The Prime Minister has already written to the Chief Ministers. It will not stop at that; it will have to be people's celebration in the fullest sense of the term.

SOME HON. MEMBERS rose.

MR. SPEAKER : We have not been able to cover many questions because so many supplementaries have been asked on each question. After all we must make some progress also.

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM : I have not asked a question for the last ten days. Will the Government consider inviting Badshah Khan to participate in the celebrations ?

SHRI K. C. PANT : It is a suggestion for action.

Effective Vigilance on Sale and Distribution of Methyl Alcohol

*869. SHRI NIHAR LASKAR : Will

the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) Whether Government have planned any permanent scheme in regard to the strict enforcement of prohibition and an effective vigilance on the sale and distribution of methyl alcohol and other dangerous intoxicants;

(b) if so, the main features of the scheme; and

(c) if not, the steps being taken in this direction ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN) : (a) No, Sir. Prohibition is a State subject and, therefore, the Central Government is not directly concerned with its strict enforcement.

As regards the sale and distribution of methyl alcohol and other intoxicants, it is again a matter with which the State Governments are concerned.

(b) and (c) : Do not arise.

SHRI NIHAR LASKAR : I do not understand how the Minister can say that they have no responsibility on this Subject, because only a few months ago, in Delhi itself several people died because of taking unauthorised drinks. I want to know whether Government have ascertained the facts from the Delhi Administration and whether they are having any check on the sale of these things or not ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT) : The question was very widely worded and therefore, the answer is "No". It is well known that in Delhi, the Central Government is taking a direct interest in the matter of the prohibition policy as well as the action that is required

to be taken to plug the loopholes in excise law and so on. That has been discussed in the House also in the past. I have detailed the various steps that have been already taken. The Delhi Administration has since then taken some further steps. The matter of excise policy is being considered by the Metropolitan Council leaders, Executive Councillors and so on. That is a subject with which they are primarily concerned.

SHRI NIHAR LASKAR : As far as the wider question of prohibition is concerned, because various States have taken various stands, may I know whether the Government have any re-thinking on this issue of prohibition or not?

SHRI K. C. PANT : There was a debate in the country, in Delhi and in this House after the recent deaths in Delhi due to alcoholic poisoning. All aspects of the matter are under consideration. The Centre has taken various steps to promote prohibition. Amongst these, I can cite the offer to the States that they will be compensated to the extent of 50 per cent of loss in excise revenue due to introduction of prohibition. They have also advised the States to accept the principle of local action, i.e. if in a locality, two-thirds of the voters of the population of a panchayat in an area demand there should be no liquor shop in that area, their demand should be conceded. The banning of advertisements in regard to sale of liquor has also been suggested by the Government of India to the State Governments. The Government of India has given grants in aid of Rs. 1 lakh to the All India Prohibition Council to propagate the cause of prohibition. Prohibition is one of the Directive principles of State policy and in pursuance of that, these steps have been taken.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA : My supplementary is regarding part (a) of the question. Unless and until there is a total prohibition throughout the country, you cannot have strict enforcement of prohibition. May I know whether the Government is going to introduce total prohibition throughout the country as per the resolution passed by Lok Sabha in 1956?

SHRI K. C. PANT : It has been stated already in the main answer that this is a

matter primarily for the States. Of course, Gujarat has total prohibition.....

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA : In 1956 this House passed a resolution for total prohibition in the country.

MR SPEAKER : That was not during your time.

SHRI K. C. PANT : As I said, the State of Gujarat has total prohibition, but the other States have not followed its good example.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Exploitation of Low-Grade Copper ore

* 867 **SHRI R. V. BADE :** Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Department of Atomic Energy has indicated the possibility of exploiting low-grade copper ore in the country, and

(b) if so, the progress so far made in this field?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION & BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) and (b). The Atomic Energy Commission is studying situations under which peaceful nuclear explosions carried out underground can be of economic benefit to India without causing environmental hazards.

Weak A. I. R. Stations on Frontiers

* 868. **SHRI R. P. YADAV :** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) Whether relaying stations of A. I. R. bordering the frontiers with other countries are not very powerful with the result that the result that common folk and citizens switch on for the programme across the borders generally in the cities like Amritsar and other adjoining areas;

(b) Whether the Radio Station in Srinagar is equally very weak and cannot be heard in other parts of the country; and

(c) if so, the reasons for not installing powerful transmitters in these areas of strategic importance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY): (a) Existing radio stations in the border areas are powerful enough to provide adequate service to their respective areas. Amritsar and the adjoining areas receive good service from the All India Radio station at Jullundur. A number of new stations are being set up in such of the border areas as do not have these stations.

(b) No, Sir. This station is intended to serve primarily the State of Jammu & Kashmir which it is doing adequately. However, the power of this station is being further increased in order to improve the service.

(c) Does not arise.

Documentary on Culture of Orissa

*870. SHRI D. K. PANDA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) Whether any coloured/black-white documentary films have been prepared, so far or are being prepared by the Ministry depicting art and culture of Orissa, tribal life in that State and the places of tourist interest there for display on television network in the country and for exhibition in cinemas; and

(b) If so, the number and main features of such films?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

The following seven movie films have been produced on Orissa in black and white:

1. Konarak
2. Buddhist Heritage of Orissa
3. Orissa—The Land the People
4. Kula Bahu (S) Orissan Arts and Craft
5. Food for Thought
6. The House that Ananda Built
7. Rourkela.

1. Konarak

This temple to the God Surya was built by king Narasimha Deva of Orissa. The grand structural design and conception that inspired the unknown sculptors of Konarak are described in detail in this documentary. The film also brings out the complex symbolism and vibrant rhythmic beauty of the scores of sculptured figures that adorn the inner and outer walls.

2. Buddhist Heritage of Orissa

The film graphically visualises the rise and fall of Buddhism in Orissa. The old Buddhist monasteries which were at one time the centres of learning gradually suffered a period of decay. Yet their ruins continue to reflect some of the finest specimens of Buddhist art and spiritual awakening. The mobility of Ashoka's thoughts is exemplified in his edicts.

3. Orissa—the land and the people

Stepping into a new industrial age, Orissa in many ways still continues its old vital traditions. Both these trends are shown in this documentary which gives glimpses of the distinctive designs and textures of the silk fabrics, the delicate filigree silk work, the magnificent sculptures and vigorous tribal dances.

4. Kula Baku(s) Orissan arts and Crafts

This documentary is about the arts and crafts of Orissa

5. Food for Thought

This film brings to the screen the story behind a silent revolution in dietary habits that has taken place in Orissa since the introduction of the "Expanded nutrition programme" with the aid of UNICEF in 1960. The film also throws light on the part played by the Mahila Samitis and youth groups in organising scientific poultry farming, fish breeding and fruit and vegetable growing to provide a healthy, balanced diet for the rural population.

6. The House that Anandu Built

This film portrays a typical Orissa family of Ananda Karan of Madpur village in Mayurbhanj District and how other members of his family made progress in different vocations.

7. Rourkela

A film about Rourkela, one of the three steel plants set up in the public sector to produce steel to feed India's industries and to strengthen her economy. The film shows how the village of Rourkela in Orissa has grown into a town with a gigantic steel plant dominating the surrounding landscape. The new steel-making process known as the LD process, adopted here, is explained in detail.

The following films on Orissa are under production:

1. Orissa Filigree Handicrafts

This documentary in colour is on silver filigree and will depict its rich past and its place in contemporary life.

2. Konarak

A new colour film on Konarak, a place of great tourist importance in Orissa.

Films Purchased

The Films Division has bought a film

on Odissi dancing. This classical dance originated in Orissa centuries ago. It is now popular all over the country.

Other Films in which Orissa is Partly Covered**1. Our Original Inhabitants**

This film describes the diversity of tribal population in India with their distinctive cultural patterns, costumes and ornaments, music and dance. The film includes the tribals of Orissa.

2. Glimpses of Eastern India

This is an interesting travelogue though some parts of Eastern India. It begins with the strange contrasts of Calcutta, a city where the busy currents of life span many centuries and traditions and progress co-exist.

The film then takes us to some famous places of Orissa, the beautiful temples of Bhubaneswar and Konarak and to the renowned Jagannath temple of Puri. It then moves to Darjeeling, the queen of hill station.

3. The film entitled GLIMPSES OF INDIA (Central Region) also shows parts of Orissa geography, inhabitants, age old cities and modern industry.

4. Steel For Progress

This short film gives a detailed account of how, with the help of foreign experts and technicians, new steel plants were set up at Rourkela and Bhilai.

Grant of Extension for Re Employment of Superannuated Officers

*871 SHRI S. N. MISRA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the general policy regarding the grant of extension or re-employment of superannuated officers; and

(b) the number of such officers granted extension or re-employment in 1970-71 and 1971-72?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) Extensions of service/re-employment are granted to Central Government employees in exceptional circumstances only and in the public interest.

(b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

आन्तरिक सुरक्षा बनाए रखना अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत नजरबन्द किये संयद बदर दुजा और डा० गुलाम याजदानी के विरुद्ध जांच

* 872. श्री हुकम चन्द कटवाय : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे :

(क) क्या आन्तरिक सुरक्षा बनाए रखना अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत नजरबन्द किये संयद बदर दुजा और डा० गुलाम याजदानी के विरुद्ध की जा रही जांच इस बीच पूरी हो गई है; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इस जांच कार्य को पूरा करने तथा उनके विरुद्ध मुकदमा चलाने के लिए सरकार ने अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

गृह मंत्रालय और कामिक विभाग में राज्य सखी (श्री राम निवात निधी): (क) (ख): पश्चिम बंगाल सरकार द्वारा भेजी गई सूचना के अनुसार मामले की जांच की जा रही है। पश्चिम बंगाल सरकार ने यह भी कहा है कि जांच पूरे जोर से की जा रही है।

Television Station at Madras

*873, SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be Pleased to State :

(a) the maximum range of reception of the proposed TV Station at Madras; and

(b) Whether this TV Station is being located sufficiently away from the coast so as to benefit the maximum possible area ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY) : (a) and (b). The Madras TV station is being set up in the city area, and is not very far from the sea coast. However, the antenna system has been suitably designed to suppress the radiation towards the sea and augment it in the inland direction. According to theoretical calculations at this stage the signal from this station will cover a distance of about 100 k. m. in the direction of maximum radiation. The exact range will be known after the transmitter and the antenna system have been set up and field strength surveys carried out.

Partial control on paper industry

*874. SHRI M. S. SIVASAMY :
SHRI M. RAJANGAM :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) Whether Government are considering a proposal to have partial control on paper industry to ensure supply of a specified portion of its production against Government requirements at an agreed rate; and

(b) if so, the outlines of the proposal ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY) : (a) A recommendation to this effect has been made in the Thirty-Eighth Report of the public Accounts Committee (1971-72) relating to the Ministry of Supply, copies of which have already been laid on the Table of the House.

(b) The recommendation of the public Accounts Committee is under examination of Government.

Inquiry Into Fake Circulation Figures of Newspapers

*875. SHRI VEKARIA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) Whether Government are aware that some of the newspapers though allocated newsprint for lower circulation, claim much higher circulation for public consumption and for getting higher rates of advertisements from Government and public sector agencies; and

(b) Whether Government proposed to institute an inquiry into such cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION & BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY) : (a) and (b). No Sir. Circulation figures claimed by newspapers are checked from time to time by the Press Registrar, Circulation Teams, and the figures accepted by the Press Registrar are made available to the Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity to determine the rates payable by them for advertisements. The Public Sector undertakings, follow the advertisement rates adopted by the Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity.

Playing of Records of 'Janaganamana' 'Bande Mataram' and 'Satyameva Jayathe' over A. I. R.

*876. SHRI N.K. SANGHI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it has been the practice to play the three records of 'Janaganamana' 'Bande Mataram' and 'Satyameva Jayathe' over the All India Radio Stations every day;

(b) if so, when the last song was introduced and whether it has been given the same status as the first two; and

(c) if not, the purpose of introducing the song and how long Government propose to continue it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY) : (a) and (b). 'Jana Gana Mana' and 'Bande Mataram' were being broadcast from all stations of All India Radio until last month when 'Jana Gana Mana' was discontinued. A recording of 'Satyameva Jayathe' is being broadcast over

the Delhi Station of All India Radio daily since 13th December, 1971. It has not been broadcast on a nation-wide scale as were the other two songs.

(c) In order to popularise the song and the moral it conveys.

"The National Anthem sold for a Song"
Story Published in March of the Nation

*877. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state;

(a) Whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the front page story appearing in the "March of the Nation" dated the 29th April, 1972 captioned "The National Anthem sold for a Song"; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The statement made in the article that AIR discontinued the broadcast of the National Anthem on account of copy-right difficulties is entirely baseless. Broadcast of the National Anthem at the close of daily transmission late at night, which was started in 1963, was discontinued because Government felt that at that time listeners were either relaxing or preparing to go to sleep and were, therefore, not in a position to show proper respect to the National Anthem.

Illegal Forward Trading in Farm
Commodities in New Delhi

*878 SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the police has recently uncovered illegal forward trading operations in farm commodities involving several lakhs of rupees in New Delhi; and

(b) if so, the brief facts of the case and the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY) : (a) and (b). On receipt of information that illegal forward trading in a number of commodities like gram, mustard seed, ground nut oil, gur etc. and options in goods were being carried on in contravention of the provisions of the Forward Contracts (Regulations) Act, 1952, in Delhi, the Delhi Police authorities, with the assistance of officers of the Forward Markets Commission, organised raids on premises of six suspected parties on 28th April, 1972. During these raids they seized 2,131 documents, allegedly containing incriminating entries relating to illegal forward trading, estimated at several Lakhs of rupees. The matter is at present under investigation by the Police.

Pak Spy Ring in Western Districts of Rajasthan

*879. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a high intellectual Pak spy ring is active in the Western Districts of Rajasthan;

(b) if so, the steps being taken by Government in uprooting such a gang;

(c) whether some anti-national elements are helping and supporting these spies; and

(d) if so, the steps being taken by Government in arresting the spies ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) to (d). Government have no information about any high intellectual Pak spy ring being active in the Western Districts of Rajasthan.

The utmost vigilance is maintained by all concerned agencies in this behalf and appropriate action under the penal and preventive provisions of law is being taken against all persons known or suspected to be indulging in espionage. Seven persons suspected to be Pak spies were arrested in the State since cessation of Indo-Pak war.

Their cases are under investigation.

Misappropriation of Funds in Khadi Gramodyog Bhavan, New Delhi

*880. SHRI NARASINGH NARAIN PANDEY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether more than Rs. 25,000/- have been misappropriated in the Khadi Gramodyog Bhavan, Regal Building, New Delhi in the last week of April, 1972 ; and

(b) if so, the brief facts of the case and the action taken by Government in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY) : (a) and (b). The Khadi and Village Industries Commission has intimated that on 1-5-72 an iron safe containing Rs. 21,111.60 was found missing in the Accounts Section, Khadi Gramodyog Bhavan, New Delhi. The back window was found open and its outside grilling broken. A report was immediately lodged with the Police whose investigation is in progress. An immediate Departmental enquiry has also been ordered.

Taking over of Tata Nagar Foundry Company Limited, Jamshedpur.

6394. SHRI SWARAN SINGH SOKHI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state whether Government propose to take over Tata Nagar Foundry Company Limited, Jamshedpur, which closed long ago rendering thousands of labourers idle ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : No, Sir.

The State Government have reported that there is no proposal to take over the unit and that it is being wound up pursuant to an order of Calcutta High Court passed on 26.3.1968.

Manufacture of Apollo Scooter in public sector

6395. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR

SINGH. Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Company by the name of Praja Seh Udyog, Bharatpur Ltd has been set up in the public sector to manufacture Apollo scooter ,

(b) if so, the names of directors, capital invested, manufacturing programme of the unit,

(c) whether the company is soliciting Rs 250 per head from the public through advertisements with a view to enrolling 40,000 members as shareholders and is holding out a promise to give a scooter from the 1973 production at a price of Rs 3250 to each of the shareholders , and

(d) if so, whether this is in violation of the regulations relating to scooter and whether permission for the same has been obtained from Government ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD)

(a) to (d). No Company for manufacture of Apollo Scooters has been set up in the Public sector. However it has come to the notice of Government that a Company under the name and style of M/s Praja Sah'ari Udyog Bharatpur Ltd has been formed by certain private persons and they are enrolling members/shareholders by getting Rs 250/- per head as share money and Rs 5/- per head as Membership fee. It has also come to the notice of Government that the Company has been registered as a Cooperative Society under the Rajasthan Cooperative Society Act of 1965. The Government of India have not accorded and approval to this Society for the manufacture and distribution of scooters. The names of the members of the Board of Directors as given in Registered Bye-laws of the Society are as under :—

1. Shri Harish C Kumar — Chairman & Managing Director
2. Shri S Bhatta — Vice Chairman
3. Shri Loke Nath — Treasurer
4. Shri S. K. Anand — Secretary

5. Shri Ratan Singh Jain — Director

6. Shri Jagdish — Director

No price has been indicated in the Society's prospectus, but in the Press advertisement it has been indicated that the price of the scooter on road including taxes would be Rs 3250/.

Violation under the scooters (Distribution and sale) Control Order, 1960 will arise only when the party starts production of the scooters in large numbers and distributes or sells them either to its own member/shareholders, or to the public. In the meantime, Government are getting the matter investigated so that appropriate action under Law may be taken.

Scheme to provide employment to unemployed graduates in Bihar and West Bengal

6396 **KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI**
Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state

(a) whether Governments of Bihar and West Bengal have forwarded any Scheme to the Central Government for providing employment to the unemployed graduates in these State , and

(b) if so, the main features of the proposal and the reaction of the Central Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) : (a) No, Sir

(b) Does not arise

Faulty Transmission Lines in Sidhi and Sarguja

6397. **SHRI RANABHADUR SINGH**
Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state

(a) whether District Headquarters of Sidhi and Sarguja in Madhya Pradesh usually are deprived of the vital facilities of Telegraph and Telephones during the monsoons; and

(b) if so, the steps contemplated ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) : (a) No. The efficiency of the circuits is of the order of 70 to 80%.

(b) Does not arise.

Pending applications from Punjab for licences

6398. **SHRI B S BHAURA :** Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1399 on the 27th July, 1971 regarding pending applications from Punjab for licences, and state the steps taken to dispose of pending applications of industrialists for stepping up industries in Punjab ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : Out of 33 pending applications referred to in reply to Lok Sabha Starred Question No. 1399 on 27th July, 1971, for the setting up of new industrial undertakings in Punjab, 12 have since been disposed of. The remaining 21 applications are still under consideration. Further, during the period from 1.7.71 to 31.12.71, 8 more applications were received, out of which 2 have been disposed of and 6 are under consideration. Consideration of industrial licence applications necessitates fairly detailed examination of various aspects of the proposals. The disposal of a particular application is often delayed due to a number of reasons. Sometimes the applications do not provide complete information in the first instance and additional information is required. Occasionally policy decisions on the industries concerned are required. Government is, however, making all possible efforts to ensure expeditious disposal of the pending applications.

Representation from Central Government Production Centre Employees Association, Kerala

6399. **SHRI VAYALAR RAVI :** Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government received any

representation from the Central Government Production Centre Employees Association on Kerala regarding their service conditions and the working of the production centres; and

(b) if so, the gist thereof and the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Secretary of the Central Government Production Centre Employees Association, had represented that at least 50 per cent of the total vacancies of Investigators be allotted to the 'Mistries' with 10 years service and above on the basis of seniority and without regular interviews conducted for such appointments.

The existing Recruitment Rules for the posts of Investigators do not provide for filling of these posts by promotion. If the Mistries are eligible, they are allowed to compete with other candidates.

Production in Central Government Production Centres Kerala

6400. **SHRI VAYALAR RAVI :** Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount of production of different Central Government Production Centres in Kerala under the control of his Ministry in 1970-71 and 1971-72 and the percentage of increase in production;

(b) whether these units at present are running on profit;

(c) if so, the amount of profit during the period; and

(d) whether Government propose to improve the working of these Centres, if so, the outlines proposal ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) :

(a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**P & T Facilities in Gujranwala
Township, Delhi**

9401. **SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA :**
Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS
be pleased to state :

(a) whether no Posts and Telegraph facilities are available in the newly built Gujranwala Township Colony (Opposite Model Town), Delhi ;

(b) whether no letter Box is even provided in this Colony and there are no regular arrangements for the delivery of articles of mail and Money Orders; and

(c) if so, the steps contemplated ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) : (a) : P & T Facilities are available at this colony through A. T. Mills post office (about 1 Km. away)—Model Town Post Office (about $\frac{1}{2}$ Km. away) and Kingsway Camp Post Offices (about 1.5 Km. away). All the three office have Public Call Office facility. While Kingsway Camp Post Office has telegraph facility on Morse and T. P. circuit, the other two offices have telegraph facility on Phonocom basis.

(b) No letter Box is available in the Colony proper but a letter box on the Kernal Road opposite to the Colony is utilized at present. Three deliveries are being affected from A. T. mill Post Office for this colony.

(c) A letter box is being installed at some suitable place in the colony. Proposals have also been called for to examine the justification for opening a Post Office in the colony, where, however construction activities have only just begun.

**Confirmation of Computers and
Statistical Assistants in the
Office of Registrar General**

6402. **SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA :**
Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4092 on the 26th April, 1972 regarding the confirmation of Statistical Assistants in the office of Registrar General and state :

(a) the number of years of service which should be put in by a Computer and a Statistical Assistant in the Office of the Registrar-General before he could be considered for confirmation against these posts ;

(b) the number of officials presently working as statistical Assistants who had resigned there permanent posts in their parent Departments and have put in more than 5 to 6 years service as Computers ; and

(c) when they are expected to be confirmed as Computers ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN) : (a) : After the successful completion of two years' probation period a Computer or Statistical Assistant will be eligible for consideration for confirmation depending on his relative seniority, fitness and the availability of permanent posts in the respective grade.

(b) and (c). Eight officials, presently working as Statistical Assistants, who had completed more than 5-6 years' service in the grade of Computer, had resigned their permanent posts in their parent Departments. Some of them had resigned from their parent departments during 1964-67 and the others in 1971. Out of them, cases of four officials would be considered for confirmation during 1972. In the absence of adequate number of permanent posts in the grade of Computers, the period by which the others are likely to be confirmed cannot be indicated at this stage.

**Recommissioning of Tarapur Atomic
Power Station**

6403. **SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA :** Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Tarapur Atomic Power Station has since been re-commissioned ;

(b) if so, what were the defects ;

(c) whether the defects detected have been removed by our own Engineers and Scientists without the help of foreign technicians ; and

(d) if so, the contribution made by them in removing those defects ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI-MATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) Unit I of the Tarapur Atomic Power Station was re-commissioned on April 27, 1972.

(b) When the reactor of Unit I was opened for refuelling, certain short comings were noticed in its guide tube holding-down arrangements. Two of the eighty nine guide tubes were displaced, having been unlatched from their moorings at the bottom of the reactor pressure vessel.

(c) and (d) The repair work involved the use of remote handling techniques under 75 feet of water in confined areas with high radioactivity. It also required the devising of special tools. The improvements were carried out entirely by our scientists and engineers, except for consultations with the manufacturer, General Electric Company of USA on certain problems.

Deposit money for purchase of cars and waiting list for cars.

6404. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have since increased from November, 1971 the deposit amount from Rs. 2000 to Rs. 4000 which an intending purchaser of car has to deposit in a Post Office ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ;

(c) the number of persons on the Waiting List for cars before this increase, and the number of intending purchasers on the waiting list as on the 31st March, 1972 ; and

(d) the amount of deposit money lying in post offices on the even of this increase and on the 31st March, 1972, and whether this enhancement in deposits has led to fall in the number of intending car

purchasers ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In view of the heavy back-log of orders pending with the manufacturers, it was felt that this measure would enable Government to assess effective demands for passenger cars in the country better.

(c) and (d). The information about pending orders is compiled by manufacturers monthwise. As the order, 1971, the required information is not available. However, the information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Officers deputed to attend three-month study course on Administration of Public Services in U.K.

6405. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether some officials of the Department of Personnel have been deputed by the Government to attend a 3-month study course on the administration of public services in U.K., if so, their names, designations, and the basis of their selection ;

(b) who has sponsored this study programme ;

(c) the subjects to be studied there by these officers ; and

(d) how does Government intend to utilise their training in India ; after return from abroad ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Yes, two officers of the Department of personnel viz., Sarvashri P. V. Nayak and P. G. Lele, have been deputed by the Government to attend the Course for Establishment Officers from Overseas Administration. Both the officers possessed the necessary background required by the Government of U.K. who

have offered the training course under the Colombo Plan. Shri Nayak is holding the post of Director and Shri Lele is holding the post of Under Secretary in the Department of Personnel. The selections were made on the basis of the officers' background and service records.

(b) The Royal Institute of Public Administration under the Government of U K. sponsored this Study Programme under the Colombo Plan.

(c) During the 12-week course, there will be a series of lectures covering some of the broad features of establishment work. The officers will also study aspects of recruitment and induction to Government service, role of Civil Service Commission, practical problems of complementing and controlling staff members, pay and leave structure, promotions policies and staff training. They also study the system of staff negotiations with particular emphasis on the Whitley System. In the concluding month the officers will be required to attend Seminars.

The Department of Personnel is primarily concerned with personnel matters and, as such the course undertaken by these officers would be useful to the Government in the discharge of their official duties.

Programme Executives, Transmission Executives and Announcers at Hyderabad Vijayavada and Visakhapatnam, A.I.R. Stations

6406. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Programme Executives, Transmission Executives and Announcers at Hyderabad, Vijayavada and Visakhapatnam All India Radio Stations at the time of their starting, separately and Station-wise;

(b) the number of above posts at present separately and Station-wise;

(c) whether there is any proposal under consideration to increase the number of above staff so as to cope with the increased load of work effectively; and

(d) if so, the broad outlines thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY) : (a) and (b) . A statement is laid on the table of the house. [*Placed in Library.* See No. Lt-2052/723.]

(c) and (d). The Staff Inspection Unit of the Ministry of Finance have recommended certain norms for fixing the strength of various categories of staff in All India Radio on the basis of work load. Government decisions on these recommendations have yet to be taken. The staff strength of these stations will be fixed on the basis of the norms that may be decided upon.

Programme Executives, Transmission Executives and Announcers in Cuddapah, A.I.R. Station

6407. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Programme Executives (Gazetted Officers), Transmission Executives and Announcers posted in Cuddapah All India Radio Station at the time of its starting in 1953, separately;

(b) whether since the starting of the above station, the duration of broadcasting has increased nearly double in different aspects, namely playing of film records, announcement of local news; and

(c) if so, whether the number of above posts have been increased ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY) : (a) :

(i) Programme Executives (Gazetted Officers) 2

(ii) Transmission Executives 4

(iii) Announcers 2

(b) The increase in duration is from 3½ hours to 5 hours.

(c) No, Sir. The present strength of staff at Cudapah Station is considered adequate for the programme output and transmission duties.

British Passport holders in India

6408. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of British Passport holders living in India as on 31st March, 1972; and

(b) the number of British Passport holders who came to India during the year 1971-72 ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS : (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN) : (a) and (b). The information is not readily available. After collecting the information, it will be laid on the Table of the house.

T.A./D.A. claimed by Minister

6409. SHRI S. N. MISRA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount of T.A./D.A. claimed by him month-wise during the period of his Ministership upto the 28th February, 1972;

(b) the amount of telephone and telegraph Bills paid for, monthly, in respect of the telephones installed in his Office, Residence at New Delhi and that at Allahabad during the above period; and

(c) the number of times he visited Allahabad since he assumed Ministership and the purpose of his visit during the above period ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) : (a) to (c). A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—2053/72].

Documentary "Nine Months to Freedom" for Cannes Film Festival

6411. SHRI DEVINDAR SINGH

GARCHA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indian documentary "Nine Months to Freedom" has not been admitted in the Cannes Film Festival scheduled to be held in the month of May; and

(b) if so, the efforts made by the Government for its admission ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY) : (a) No, Sir. It has been admitted for screening in the Cannes Film Festival.

(b) Does not arise.

Export of Radio Isotopes

6413. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the annual production of radio isotopes in the country;

(b) whether India is exporting radio isotopes to various foreign countries and if so, the names of the countries;

(c) whether some other countries have also made enquiries about the isotopes manufactured in India; and

(d) the estimated foreign exchange expected to be earned by India ?

THE PRIME MINISTER MINISTRE OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) The value of radioisotopes equipment supplied and the related services rendered totalled Rs. 37.72 lakhs during 1971.

(b) India has exported radioisotopes to 48 countries so far.

These are :

- | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|
| 1. Abu Dhabi | 25. Kenya |
| 2. Afghanistan | 26. Korea |
| 3. Algiers | 27. Kuwait |
| 4. Australia | 28. Lebanon |
| 5. Argentina | 29. Malaysia |
| 6. Austria | 30. Mexico |
| 7. Bolivia | 31. Morocco |
| 8. Brazil | 32. Nepal |
| 9. Burma | 33. Nigeria |
| 10. Ceylon | 34. Peru |
| 11. Colombia | 35. Philippines |
| 12. Czechoslovakia | 36. Romania |
| 13. Denmark | 37. Senegal |
| 14. Ethiopia | 38. Singapore |
| 15. France | 39. Spain |
| 16. Ghana | 40. Sweden |
| 17. Greece | 41. Taiwan |
| 18. Holland | 42. Thailand |
| 19. Hongkong | 43. Turkey |
| 20. Hungary | 44. U.A.R. |
| 21. Indonesia | 45. Uganda |
| 22. Iran | 46. Uruguay |
| 23. Italy | 47. U.S.A. |
| 24. Japan | 48. Vietnam |

(c) Yes, Sir,

(d) Radioisotopes and equipment valued at Rs. 5 lakhs were exported during 1971. It is expected that the foreign exchange earnings through export of radioisotopes will increase during the coming year.

**Financial Assistance from France
For Atomic Energy Scheme**

6414. SHRI MAHADEEPAK SINGH SHAKYA : Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether France would give to India assistance to the tune of rupees 20 crores and 25 lakhs and a loan of rupees 4 crores and 7 lakhs for atomic energy scheme and

(b) if so, how it will be utilized ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI MATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) and (b). The Foreign Exchange requirements of the Fast Breeder Test Reactor being set up at Kalpakkam are estimated to be Rs. 74 crores. The Government of France have agreed to extend a special credit of Rs 4.7 crores for this project. The remaining requirements of foreign exchange will be met out of the normal annual economic assistance received from the Government of France.

**Advice by Vigilance Commission for
Initiation of Proceedings against Officers
in the Department of Personnel/
Ministry of Home Affairs**

6415. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether on the basis of Central Bureau of Investigation's report the Vigilance Commission on 26th May, 1969 advised initiation of proceedings as for a major penalty against senior Officers under the Department of Personnel/Ministry of Home Affairs; and

(b) if so, whether any action has been taken in this regard; and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) The Central Vigilance Commission had advised

on 26th May 1969 initiation of proceedings as for a major penalty against two officers belonging to Services now controlled by the Department of personnel

(b) After completion of inquiry in these cases, Government's displeasure was communicated to one officer on 8th October, 1971. The case of the other officers has been referred to the Union Public Service Commission for advice.

Record of Evidence by Netaji Enquiry Commission

6416 SHRI SAMAR GUHA, Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether Netaji Enquiry Commission sought permission of the Government to visit Formosa to inspect the site of the alleged plane crash of Netaji at Taihoko air field and gather circumstantial facts thereabout and

(b) whether Government will permit the Commission to visit Formosa?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN) : (a) and (b) Reference is invited to the proceedings in the House on 10th May during the question hour. The Commission had expressed a desire to visit Formosa along with some other countries. Since we do not have diplomatic relations with the Government of Formosa, no formal request in this behalf could be made to that Government.

P. M. O., U. P.'S direct contracts for supply of Departmental items

6417 SHRI S. N. MISRA, Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state

(a) the number of direct contracts for supply of Departmental items placed by the Postmaster General, Uttar Pradesh during 1st April, 1971 to 31st March, 1972,

(b) if so, the money valuation of each such item of supply;

(c) whether these contracts had been given after calling for tenders to the lowest man or not,

(d) the prescribed Rules to be followed for such supplies, and

(e) whether any enquiry has been made to know that persons to whom such contracts have been given are directly connected with the Department?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) : (a) Nil

(b) and (c) The questions do not arise.

(d) The prescribed rules envisage calling of tenders and giving contracts after considering merits of the case.

(e) The question does not arise.

Telecommunication Plan

6418 SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH, Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state

(a) whether deficiencies in the supply of material by private sector have affected the Telecommunication plan, and

(b) if so, the steps being taken by Government to ensure that progress is not hampered on this count?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) : (a) Yes, to some extent.

(b) Additional sources are being developed to meet the requirements of the Department. The supply position has improved in the latter half of 1971-72 with good prospects of achieving 4th plan targets.

Delay in Establishment of Satellite Communications Service

6419. DR. LAXMINARAIN PANDEYA, Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the delay in establishment of the Satellite Communications service

resulted in a loss of near about Rs. 60 lakhs, and

(b) if so, who is responsible for this delay and the reasons for delay?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) (a): and (b) The Commissioning of the Satellite Communications Earth Station at Arvi was delayed by about 15 months for reasons beyond Government's control as for example, bankruptcy of the Montreal Firm supplying elevators, strike in US ports delaying arrival of some imported items, and series of strikes in factories in India at Jamshedpur Ranchi, Calcutta and Bombay. It was estimated that had the station started functioning on time in October 1969 as targeted, the Overseas Communications Service would have earned on additional revenue of about Rs. 51 lakhs. Considering the reasons given above and the limitations under which this engineering feat was undertaken by Government to Maximise indigenous know-how and resources, it was not possible to avoid delay in the commissioning of the Station.

**'Star Night' Programme in Chandigarh
a Fraud Played by a Group
of Persons**

6420 SHRI B. V. NAIK
SHRI AMARNATH VIDYALANKAR.

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether Government are aware that a well conceived fraud was played by a group of persons in Chandigarh who collected a lot of money selling tickets for a well-publicised "Star Night" in Chandigarh which never took place nor was it planned, and

(b) if so, whether the persons who engineered this hoax have been apprehended and the action taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b). Yes, S/Shri K. R. Bhaskar and L. R. George brothers with a friend Shri Ramesh Chander organised a programme "Do Raha Nite" which

was proposed to be a 'ticket show' at Cricket Stadium Sector 16, Chandigarh on the 16th April 1972. The organisers had given wide publicity through newspapers and posters promising that famous film stars would be participating in the programme. However, the film star did not turn up and the programme was not held.

A case u/s 420/468 IPC was registered. The three persons were arrested. The investigation continues.

**चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में डे पैमाने
के उद्योग स्थापित करने के लिये
राज्यों को वित्तीय सहायता**

6421 श्री महावीर सिंह शास्त्री : क्या योजना मन्त्री यह बतान की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में बड़े पैमाने के उद्योगों की स्थापना के लिए राज्यों को राज्यवार केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा कितनी वित्तीय सहायता दी जायेगी, और

(ख) उन उद्योगों के नाम क्या हैं जिनके लिए उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को धनराशि दी गई है?

योजना मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मोहन धारिया) : (क) चौथी योजना अवधि में राज्य योजनाओं के लिए विभिन्न राज्यों को केन्द्रीय सहायता समेकित ऋणों और समेकित अनुदानों के रूप में दी जा रही है। सहायता किसी खास क्षेत्र/कार्यक्रम/परियोजना के लिए न देकर सारी योजना के लिए दी जाती है। अनुमोदित कुल योजना परिव्यय, चौथी योजना के लिए बड़े तथा मध्यम उद्योगों के लिए परिव्यय और चौथी योजना के दौरान राज्यों के कुल केन्द्रीय सहायता दराति हुये एक विवरण सलग्न है।

(ख) सहायता किसी खास क्षेत्र के लिए न होकर सारी योजना के लिए दी जाती है, अतः उत्तर प्रदेश में विभिन्न औद्योगिक परियोजनाओं के लिए सहायता देने का प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

विवरण

चौबी योजना परिषद और केन्द्रीय सहायता

(करोड़ रुपये)

राज्य	चौबी पंचवर्षीय योजना के लिए अनुमोदित योजना परिषद (1969-74)		चौबी योजना अवधि में राज्यों को केन्द्रीय सहायता
	छोटे	बड़े और मध्यम उद्योगों के लिए	
1	2	3	4
1. आन्ध्र प्रदेश	420.50	7.50	240.00
2. असम	223.75	12.08	182.80
3. बिहार	531.28	7.00	338.00
4. गुजरात	455.00	11.02	158.00
5. हरियाणा	225.00	4.00	78.50
6. जम्मू व काश्मीर	158.40	3.91	145.00
7. केरल	258.40	10.25	175.00
8. मध्य प्रदेश	393.00	5.07	262.00
9. महाराष्ट्र	8 8.12	12.00	245.50
10. मेघालय	38.00	1.03	37.20
11. मैसूर	350.00	9.00	173.00
12. नागालैंड	40.00	3.65	35.00
13. उत्तीसा	222.60	9.85	160.00
14. पंजाब	293.56	7.50	101.00
15. राजस्थान	302.00	2.08	220.00
16. तमिलनाडु	519.36	14.00	202.00
17. उत्तर प्रदेश	965.00	23.72	526.00
18. पूर्व बंगाल	322.50	9.27	221.00
कुल :	6616.47	152.93	3500.00

स्वतन्त्रता सेनानियों को वित्तीय सहायता

6422. श्री महा दीपक सिंह शास्त्र :
क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या स्वतन्त्रता संग्राम के जेल गये व्यक्तियों को सरकार द्वारा आर्थिक सहायता दी जाती है,

(ख) क्या कुछ लोग ब्रिटिश सरकार द्वारा अपराधी घोषित करार दिये गये थे, परन्तु वह आन्दोलन की समाप्ति तक अपने आपको गिरफ्तारी से बचाते रहे; और

(ग) यदि हा, तो ऐसे व्यक्तियों के सम्बन्ध में सरकार द्वारा अपनाई गई नीति का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त) (क) विपत्ति के व्यक्तिगत मामलों में तदर्थ वित्तीय सहायता गृह मंत्री के स्वेच्छानुदान से दी जाती है। केन्द्रीय सरकार न, उचित मामलों में उन स्वतन्त्रता सेनानियों को जिन्होंने मुख्य भूमि की जेलों में कम से कम छ महीने की जेल काटी थी और यदि वे स्वयं जीवन नहीं है तो उनके परिवारों को पेशन देने की भी एक योजना बनाई है। यह योजना 15 अगस्त, 1972 से लागू होगी।

(ख) सरकार के पास कोई विश्वसनीय सूचना नहीं है।

(ग) वे पेंशन योजना के अन्तर्गत नहीं आते हैं। किन्तु व्यक्तिगत मामलों में गृह मंत्री के स्वेच्छानुदान से तदर्थ अनुदान दिये जा सकते हैं।

Financial Aid to U.P. during Fourth Plan

6423. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state ;

(a) the amount of financial aid given

to Uttar Pradesh during the Fourth Plan for the development of Eastern Districts of Uttar Pradesh,

(b) whether the State Government have made certain concrete proposals in this regard, and

(c) if so, the main features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) : (a) Central assistance to the States during the Fourth Five Year Plan is allocated for the State as a whole and is not related to any specific regions as such

(b) and (c) Proposals for additional Central assistance were received from the State Government in 1970, mainly to be used for backward areas of the State and were laid on the Table of the House in reply to Starred Question No 181 answered in Lok Sabha on 18-11-1970. Subsequently, at the time of the formulation of the State's Annual Plan—1972-73, the State Government asked for additional Central assistance for 8 Irrigation and Power Projects including those for Eastern Districts and for 10 bridges in Eastern Districts estimated to cost Rs 14 crores.

Foreign Companies in India

6424. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 1112 on March 24, 1972 and state

(a) the specific fields where majority participation by the foreign Companies in the equity capital of Joint Ventures is being allowed,

(b) whether rules and regulations in this regard have been modified if so, the salient features thereof,

(c) the names of the Joint Ventures which have been set up during the last three years with majority participation by foreign companies, and

(d) total paid up capital of each of these Joint Ventures ?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOP-
MENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD:**

(a) and (b) There are no specific fields as such where majority foreign capital participation is allowed for setting up new joint ventures in India, each proposal for majority foreign capital participation is considered on merits only when one or more of the following important, criteria are satisfied

- (a) the development of the particular industry is vital & essential in the national interest,
- (b) the field of technology involved is new and where India has made little or inadequate progress and where considerable additional development is necessary,
- (c) the project in question cannot be set up without such majority foreign investment,

(d) the amount of foreign exchange needed for the project is such that unless the foreign party is allowed to have majority share holding the Government itself would have to find a substantial amount of the foreign exchange for the project, no alternative methods of long term finance being practicable, and

(e) an essentially export-oriented scheme,

(c) and (d) During the period 1969 to 1971 no proposal of joint ventures involving foreign majority participation was approved

In this period two cases, one in respect of a 100% foreign owned subsidiary and one for the setting up of a branch in India by a foreign company were approved. The details are given in the attached statement

Statement

*List of Cases where Majority Foreign Investment has been approved during the
Year 1969, 1970 & 1971*

Name of the Indian Party	Name of the foreign collaborator	Terms of collaboration
—	M/s Honey Well Inc , U S A	The U S firm has been allowed to set up 100% foreign subsidiary for the limited purpose of facilitating exports of machine tools produced by H M T as well as of other engineering products for Honeywells own use in U.S A Foreign share-holding to be reduced to 60% in 3 years and to 49% within 5 years.
—	M/s Sears Roebuck Overseas, Inc , U S A	Permission to set up a Branch in India for a period of 5 years subject to the condition that the Branch will confine its activities to buying for their Principals and will not take up selling and trading within the country and also that the Branch will not be permitted to remit any profits from this country.

**Help rendered by the Administration
of Chandigarh for 'Do Raha Nite'
Programme**

6425. SHRI AMARNATH VIDYA-LANKAR : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Administration of Chandigarh extended every possible help for organising a programme 'Do Raha Nite' Cricket Stadium Chandigarh to the organisers;

(b) if so, what kind of concessions or help had been given to the organisers;

(c) the amount and date of deposit of the charges for the use of Cricket Stadium, and

(d) the total amount of Excise Duty charged and the date of deposit of advance and the Duty by the organisers and the charges for the Police help rendered to the organisers ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN) : (a) No help was extended by the Chandigarh Administration for organizing the programme, except as the action taken in (d) below.

(b) No help nor concession was given to the organizers.

(c) A bearer cheque of Rs. 1,000/- was received from the organizers on 16th April, 1972 as rent for use of the Cricket Stadium. On 17th April, 1972, the organizers deposited this amount in cash and the bearer cheque was returned to them.

(d) No excise duty was leviable. Police was deployed solely for the purpose of maintaining law and order and no charge could be made from the organizers for this deployment. Rs. 500/- were charged as cost of providing and installing barricades for ground control. However, the following charges were collected from the organizers;

(i) Rs. 1,000/- on 16th April, 1972 as Entertainment Duty.

(ii) Rs. 614/- on 16th April, 1972 on

the spot as balance of Entertainment Duty.

**Non-Utilization of Funds allocated to
Tripura under Fourth Plan**

(46) SHRI DASARATHA DEB : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether a considerable amount of funds allocated to Tripura during the Fourth Five Year Plan has not been spent;

(b) if so, the unspent amount; and

(c) the reasons for the non-utilisation of the amount ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) (a) Yes, Sir.

An outlay of Rs. 34.64 crores was approved for Tripura for its Fourth Five Year Plan. Against the approved outlay of Rs. 21.16 crores in the first three years of the Fourth Plan, the likely expenditure during this period is Rs. 17.48 crores, pointing to a shortfall of Rs. 3.68 crores.

The non-utilization of the allocated amounts may be attributed to a variety of factors such as the non-availability of essential raw materials like steel and cement, difficulties in finalisation of land acquisition proceedings, and transport bottlenecks. The heavy influx of refugees into the State from Bangla Desh which took place during 1971 and kept the Administration busy in various ways, also contributed to the shortfall in expenditure.

**Demonstration Organised against Tilak
Nagar Police Station, New Delhi**

6427 SHRI AMBESH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a demonstration was organised against the Tilak Nagar Police Station, New Delhi by the resident and the Councillors of the area on the 20th April, 1972.

(b) whether a girl is missing for the last two months from the jurisdiction of the

same Police Station and that the Police Officials have failed to trace her out so far, and

(c) if so, what action Government propose to take in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS. (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN) (a) Yes

(b) and (c). Kumari Raj Rani daughter of Shri Krishan Inder Lal of Ashok Nagar is missing since 4th February, 1972. A case FIR No 123 dated 28.2.1972 under section 363/366 IPC has been registered at P. S. Tilak Nagar, New Delhi. One her suspect who is a owner of the factory in which Kumari Raj Rani was employed, was not traceable and warrants for his arrest were obtained from the court, but he appeared in the court on 6.4.1972 and obtained anticipatory bail. Wireless message have been sent to all Supdts of Police in India as well as Commissioners of Police at Bombay, Madras and Calcutta on 29.2.1972, to keep a look out for Kumari Raj Rani. Investigation continues.

Standardisation in Agricultural Inputs and Agro-Industries

6429 SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state

(a) whether the Indian Standard Institution convention held on the 20th April, 1972 stressed the need for standardisation in the fields of agricultural inputs and agro-industries, and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Action is being taken to refer the suggestions made at the convention to the concerned committees of the Indian Standards Institution for the preparation of Indian standards, specifications and codes of practices etc.

Standardisation of Packaging Consumer Items

6430 SHRI RAJDEO SINGH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indian Standards Institution Silver Jubilee Convention stressed the need for standardisation of packaging consumer goods to make them acceptable in foreign markets and strong enough to withstand mechanical handling during transportation,

(b) if so, the steps taken to achieve the object, and

(c) whether packaging methods will be shared by domestic markets?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD)

(a) Yes, Sir

(b) A separate division namely Marine, Cargo Movement and Packaging has been set up by the Indian Standards Institution to prepare suitable standards for various types of packaging with special emphasis on export aspects of packaging. The various transport hazards to which packages are subjected during transit will be taken into account.

A national standard will be shortly introduced for master carts for export of frozen sea foods and frog legs. Development of packaging standards for other export items is also on the programme of work of this division.

(c) Yes, Sir

Charges for Application Forms

6431. SHRI RANA BAHADUR SINGH : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government charge fees for supplying printed or cyclostyled application forms to the unemployed persons who desire to apply for jobs in Government Offices; and

(b) whether Government have any proposal under consideration to exempt them from the payment of the fee?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) and (b). Information relating to part (a) of the Question is not readily available and is being collected. On receipt, information pertaining to parts (a) and (b) of the Question will be laid on the Table of the House.

Sodium-Dichromate Plants in the Country

6412. SHRI A. K. KOTRASHETTI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether our country is self-suffi-

cient in Sodium-dichromate and if not, the measures taken by Government in this regard;

(b) how many sodium-dichromate plants are there in our country; and

(c) what is the production capacity of each?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) Our country is not only self-sufficient in Sodium Dichromate, but is also exporting this chemical.

(b) and (c). The particulars of the Sodium Dichromate units in production both in the Medium and Small Scale Sector are as under:-

I. Units borne on the rolls of DGTD

Name of the Unit	Production/capacity in tonnes per annum
1. M/s. Buckingham & Carnatic Co. Ltd., Madras.	1670
2. M/s. Golden Chemicals Ltd., Bombay.	5550
3. M/s. Pioneer Chromate Ltd., Bombay.	1680
4. M/s., Cawnpore Chemical works Ltd., Kanpur.	1340

II. Units in the Small Scale Sector

1. M/s. Nagrath Chemical Works (P) Ltd., Kanpur	80
2. M/s. India Chemical Corporation Kanpur.	365
3. M/s. Dinkar Chemicals, Kanpur.	540
4. M/s. Chromates and Pigments, Madras.	200

**Strength of C.R.P., B.S.F. and E.F.R.
in West Bengal**

6433. **SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI :**
Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be
pleased to state :

(a) the total strength of Central Reserve Police, Border Security Force, Eastern Frontier Rifles and such other armed Police or Security Force of the Central Government posted in West Bengal at present and total cost for the maintenance of these forces in 1970-71 and 1971-72; and

(b) the sort of administrative control and liaison maintained between the Union Home Ministry and the State Government in regard to these Forces ?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI
F. H. MOHSIN) :** (a)

- (i) Central Reserve Police
 . 95 coys
- (ii) Border Security Force
 ...9 battalions including
 one reserve battalion.
- (iii) Eastern Frontier Rifles
 . 12 coys.

In so far as C. R. P. is concerned, the total cost for the maintenance of C. R. P. for the year 1970-71 is Rs. 3,77,94,271 and for the year 1971-72 is Rs. 5,61,61,245. The cost of B.S.F. battalions and E. F. R. is being ascertained from the concerned authorities and will be laid on the Table of the House on receipt.

(b) An Addl. Secretary of the Ministry of Home Affairs is stationed at Calcutta who keeps in touch with the Government of West Bengal for coordination. An officer each of BSF and CRP of the rank of IG is posted at Calcutta to maintain close liaison with IGP West Bengal and other officers of the State. BSF and CRP are administratively controlled by the Ministry of Home Affairs through their Directors General who are located in Delhi. EFR is a State Force, hence the question of its control by the Union Home Ministry does not arise.

आत्म समर्पण करने वाले डाकुओं को तथाकथित संरक्षण

6434. **श्री अम्बेश :**

श्री ईश्वर चौधरी :

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि सरकार का विचार हथियार डालने वाले डाकुओं को इन व्यक्तियों से किस प्रकार संरक्षण देने का है जिनके परिवार के सदस्यों तथा रिश्तेदारों को डाकुओं ने कत्ल किया है अथवा गोली से मारा है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री एफ० एच० मोहसिन) : जिन डाकुओं ने आत्म-समर्पण किया है वे पुलिस की हिंसा में हैं और तब तक हिंसा में बने रहेंगे जब तक उनके विरुद्ध मामलों की जांच नहीं हो जाती है और न्यायालय द्वारा उन पर विचारण नहीं किया जाता है। इस समय उन व्यक्तियों से जिनके परिवार के सदस्यों और सम्बन्धियों को डाकुओं द्वारा हत्या कर दी गई थी अथवा गोली मार दी गई थी, रक्षा करने का प्रश्न नहीं उठता। फिर भी, मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने ऐसे व्यक्तियों से डाकुओं के परिवारों की रक्षा करने के उपाय किए हैं।

स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों के लिए पेंशन योजना

6435. **श्री महावीर सिंह शास्त्री :** क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 1947 के काश्मीर युद्ध और 1962 के भारत-चीन युद्ध में शहीद होने वाले व्यक्तियों को भी स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों सम्बन्धी पेंशन योजना से लाभ होगा; और

(ख) स्वतंत्रता संग्राम को कब से आरम्भ हुआ माना जायेगा ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र वर्मा) : (क) जी नहीं, श्रीमान्। यह पेंशन योजना उनके लिये है जिन्होंने देश की

स्वतन्त्रता प्राप्ति के लिए सशस्त्र सेना में यातनाये सही थी।

(ख) कोई निधि निर्दिष्ट नहीं की गई है।

आसनसोल स्थित 'सेन रेल' कारखाने में ताला बन्दी समाप्त करना

6436 श्री महादीपक सिंह शायद क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा कर सकें :

(क) क्या धामनमाल स्थित सेन रेल कारखाने में तालाबंदी। वर्षों की अवधि के उपरान्त समाप्त कर दी गई है, और

(ख) यदि हाँ तो यह किन शर्तों पर समाप्त की गई है ?

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) जी, हाँ।

(ख) राज्य सरकार से सूचना मांगी गई है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

Visit by Indian Team to Artificial Limb Production Centres in West Germany

6437 SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI
SHRI P. M. MEHTA

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state

(a) whether a team of representatives

of the Ministries of Industrial Development and Health visited West Germany and other parts of the world to study the working of Artificial Limb Production Centres there, and

(b) if so, the outcome of the visit ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD)

(a) and (b) The Study Team visited various Plants engaged in the manufacture of Artificial Limb Components in U.K. and West Germany in April, 1972 and also had discussions with the manufacturers regarding the product-mix and the terms of foreign collaboration. The report submitted by the Study Team is under the examination of the Government.

Quota fixed for various Categories for Allotment of Scooters

6438 SHRI M. JAMILURRAHMAN Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state the quota fixed for various categories of officers on the Waiting Lists of the Central Government for allotment of scooters ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) The quota fixed for various categories of officers on the waiting lists of the Central Government employees for allotment of scooters, maintained by the Ministry of Industrial Development is indicated below

Category	Quarterly quota	
	Bajaj	Lambretta
1	2	3
List No. I (Persons drawing basic pay Rs. 900 and above)	175	30
List No. II (Executive-Drawing basic-pay Rs. 500 to Rs. 899/-)	190	100
List No. III (Non-executives-drawing basic-pay Rs. 500/- to Rs. 899/-)	500	400

	1	2	3
List No IV (Executives-drawing basic-pay Rs 300/ to Rs 499/-)		180	200
List No V (P As to officers of the rank of Joint Secretary & above)		75	10
List No VI (Medical Doctors)		75	20
List No, VII (Non-executives) drawing basic pay Rs 350/ to Rs 499/-)		780	445

मध्य प्रदेश में लघु तथा मध्यम उद्योगों में कच्चे माल की कमी

6439. श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कच्चे माल की कमी के कारण मध्य प्रदेश में लघु तथा मध्यम श्रेणी के उद्योग पूरी क्षमता से कार्य नहीं कर रहे हैं,

(ख) क्या उत्पादन में कमी का कारण कच्चे माल का वितरण की वर्तमान प्रणाली है, और

(ग) यदि हा, तो उक्त कठिनाई पर काबू पाने के लिए सरकार का विचार क्या कार्यवाही करने का है ?

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) और (ख) कुछ औद्योगिक कच्चे माल की देश में सामान्य कमी है जिससे देश भर का उत्पादन प्रभावित हुआ है। वितरण सम्बन्धी कठिनाइयों में उद्योगों को कच्चे माल की उपलब्धता भी प्रभावित होती है और उसी अनुपात में औद्योगिक उत्पादन भी प्रभावित होता है।

(ग) कच्चे माल की कमी को तुरन्त पूरा करने के लिए उदार आयात सुविधाएँ प्रदान की जा रही हैं। 1968-70 की सभा में

औद्योगिक कच्चे माल के कुल आयात लाइसेंस मूल में 35.5 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हुई और इससे बाद अप्रैल, 1971 से फरवरी, 1972 तक की अवधि में पिछले वर्ष की अवधि की—अप्रैल, 1970 से फरवरी, 1971 की तुलना में 17 प्रतिशत की और वृद्धि हुई। कमी वाले कच्चे माल जैसे कैल्शियम कार्बाइड, कैल्शियम पैनोलियम बोक, सोडा एश, कार्बेटिक मोटा आदि की उपलब्धता में वृद्धि करने सम्बन्धी दीर्घकालीन उपायों में अतिरिक्त नवीन उत्पादन क्षमता में वृद्धि के लिए उदारता पूर्वक लाइसेंस देना भी सम्मिलित है।

Annual Plan for Tripura For 1972-73

6440. SHRI DASARATHA DLB Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 1439 on 29th March, 1972 regarding the Annual Plan for Status for 1972-73 and state the Major items that are being given priority in the Annual Plan for Tripura for 1972-73

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) : Priority has been accorded in the 1972-73 Annual Plan of Tripura to production and employment oriented programmes like power, road and road transport, agriculture, etc and general education and programmes aimed at the amelioration of the conditions of backward classes as per details given below.

Sector	(Rs. in lakhs)	
	Approved outlay	Percentage to total P.an outlay
1. Power	194.7	25
2. Agricultural programmes	185.8	23
3. Roads and Road Transport	123.8	15
4. General Education	90.9	11
5. Welfare of Backward Classes	45.4	6

भारत-पाकिस्तान युद्ध में शहीद हुए सैनिकों की पत्नियों और उत्तराधिकारियों को टेलीफोन कनेक्शन देने के मामले में प्राथमिकता

6441. डा० संकटा प्रसाद : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गत भारत-पाकिस्तान युद्ध में शहीद हुए सैनिकों की पत्नियों और उत्तराधिकारियों को टेलीफोन कनेक्शन देने के मामले में प्राथमिकता दी जा रही है,

(ख) यदि हाँ तो सरकार को अब तक कितने आवेदन पत्र प्राप्त हो चुके हैं तथा किनने आवेदन पत्रों पर इस बीच विचार कर लिया गया है, और

(ग) क्या 1965 के भारत-पाकिस्तान युद्ध में शहीद हुए सैनिकों की पत्नियों और उत्तराधिकारियों को भी यह सुविधा दी जा रही है तथा अब तक कितने मामलों पर विचार कर लिया गया है ?

संचार मंत्री (श्री हेमबल्लभन दत्त बहुगुणा) :

(क) जी हाँ।

(ख) 9 मई, 1972 से पहले ऐसी तीन प्रविष्टियाँ आई थीं और इन तीनों मामलों में बिना वासी के टेलीफोन कनेक्शन मंजूर कर दिए गए थे। 9 मई, 1972 को सफ़िली जिला

अध्यक्षों को ऐसी ग्राम हिदायत जारी कर दी गई हैं कि वे अपने विवेक में ऐसे आवेदकों को प्राथमिकता देकर टेलीफोन कनेक्शन दे सकते हैं।

(ग) ऐसी कोई मांग विचारार्थ नहीं आई।

Indian Technicians Abroad

6442. SHRI RANA BAHADUR SINGH : Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Indian Technicians abroad and assessment regarding the emoluments obtained by them and the commensurate level of emoluments available in India, and

(b) whether Government have framed any scheme to accommodate them and take the advantage of their services and if so, the main features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM) : (a) No precise information is available with the CSIR about the number of Indian Technicians abroad. According to the information available in the National Register of Scientific and Technical Personnel in which Registration is voluntary, 3,338 Engineers and 522 Technologists were as on 1.1.1972.

No assessment is available as to the emoluments they get abroad.

(b) Some of the measures taken to facilitate the return of Scientific and Technical Personnel to India are given in the Statement attached.

In addition, opportunities for advanced research in various fields are being made available by the University Grants Commission (U G C.) The U G C has also improved the Salary scales of teachers to provide incentive for highly qualified person to return to India and take up teaching positions. U G C has also instituted travel grants for visiting professors.

The CSIR also is drawing up a detailed scheme to attract Indian Scientists/Technologists working in production units abroad, to come back and start their own industries in this country, particularly in spheres where they may have acquired skills in production technology. Similarly an attempt is being made to invite scientists to work on priority programmes matching talents to tasks. The details of the schemes are being worked out.

Statement

The following steps have been taken to facilitate return of scientific and technical personnel to India

- (i) Creation of a Scientists' Pool to provide for temporary placement of well-qualified Indian Scientists and Technologists returning from abroad without assured employment.
- (ii) Creation of supernumerary posts in approved scientific institutions to which temporary appointments can be made quickly from among the scientists working and studying abroad.
- (iii) The Union Public Service Commission and most of the State Public Service Commissions have agreed to treat Indian Scientists and Technologists whose particulars appear in National Register as "Personal Contact" candidates for all posts advertised by them. The Union Public Service Commission have also made arrangements for interviewing Indian Scientist and Technologists abroad for posts in India.

(iv) Maintenance of a Special Section of the National Register of scientific and Technical Personnel for enrolment of Indian Scientists and Technologists abroad and for the circulation of their names to all Ministries Departments of the Government of India, State Governments Union and State Public Service Commissions, Universities, Public Sector Industries and large private sector establishments. The names of such personnel are published in the monthly Technical Manpower Bulletin (CSIR) is distributed free to about 3000 organisations all over India.

(v) Scientists and Technical officers who are selected abroad and who give an undertaking to serve for a period of 3 years are eligible for travel grant to cover the expenses of air journey to India performed by the selected candidate and his family.

Setting up of Industrial Estates in Rewa and Sidhi (A. P.)

6443 SHRI RANA BAHADUR SINGH
Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state

(a) whether Government propose to set up an Industrial Estate in the Districts of Rewa and Sidhi in Madhya Pradesh, and

(b) if so, the salient features of the proposal and the number of persons likely to get employment as a result thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) (a) and (b). Information has been sought from the State Government and will be laid down on the Table of the House.

Raising of Age Limit For Candidates Appearing in I A S. Examination

6444 SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA
SHRI M. S. SIVASAMY :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the decision to raise the maximum age for candidates appearing for Indian Administrative Service Examinations will take effect from this year;

(b) whether due to the hitherto existing lower age limit many deserving candidates were deprived of more than two chances of appearing for the examinations; and

(c) whether, with the raising of the age limit, with the number of chances will also be raised from two to three?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) From the examinations of the year 1961, candidates are allowed only two chances in a particular category of the examination except for candidate belonging to Scheduled Castes/Tribes,

(c) This is still under examination of Government.

Progress made in Rocket Research Programme By India

6445. SHRI R. P. YADAV : Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) In how many year India will be capable of sending rocket to the moon like U. S. A. or U. S. S. R; and

(b) whether India is far behind in research programme in comparison to these two countries?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI-MATI INDRA GANDHI) : (a). The Indian space programme has been planned to attain and supported several objectives that have national relevance. The programme does not envisage sending deep space probes to the moon. It would, therefore, be premature to consider aspect raised in the question.

(b) U. S. A. and U. S. S. R. are far ahead of India, (and all other countries in the world), in space science and technology as a result of their having entered into this field much earlier and the enormously larger resources that they have put into their efforts.

Weak Transmitters of Patna Bhagalpur and Ranchi

6446. SHRI R. P. YADAV : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :—

(a) whether the transmitters installed in Patna, Bhagalpur and Ranchi are poor, mechanically defective and very weak and they cannot be even heard all over the State;

(b) if so, their capacity, and

(c) the improvements being considered?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING SHRI-MATI NANDINI SATPATHY : (a) and (b) No, Sir. Patna and Bhagalpur have medium-power medium-wave transmitters. Ranchi has a low-power shortwave transmitter and a low-power mediumwave transmitter. These transmitters are functioning satisfactorily and providing primary grade service to 83% of the area and 88% of the population of Bihar State. In addition, the shortwave transmitter at Ranchi provides shortwave service to the entire State

(c) No such proposal is at present under consideration.

घन की कमी के कारण राज्यों की विकास परियोजनाओं का कार्य बन्द होना

6447. श्री बिभूति मिश्र : क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या घन की कमी के कारण विभिन्न राज्यों की विकास योजनाएं रुक गई हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो राज्यों की वार्षिक

मिथि को सुधारने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही करने का प्रस्ताव है ?

योजना मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मोहन धारिया) : (क) राज्यों की चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में शामिल को गई परियोजना के लिए उपलब्ध संसाधनों में से पर्याप्त व्यवस्था की गयी है तथा उन पर वार्षिक परीक्षण को इस प्रकार बांटा गया है कि निर्धारित समय पर इन परियोजनाओं को पूरा करने के लिए पर्याप्त संसाधन मिलते रहे। फिर कभी भी कुछ राज्यों के द्वारा क्रियान्वित की गति तेज कर दी जानी है इससे संसाधनों की कमी के कारण कठिनाई पैदा हो जानी है। कुछ मामलों में राज्य योजनाओं से बाहर की गैर अनुमोदित परियोजनाओं पर व्यय बढ़ा देने के कारण संसाधनों की कठिनाई और बढ़ जाती है।

(ख) चौथी योजना अवधि में उन राज्यों द्वारा अधिकतम अग्रिम संसाधन जुटाने के लिए जिनके गैर-योजना संसाधनों में अन्तर था, और इन संसाधनों का राज्य की चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के लिए वित्तीय व्यवस्था के रूप में उपयोग हो ऐसा सुनिश्चित करने के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार इन राज्यों के गैर-योजना संसाधनों के घाटे को पूरा करने के लिए विशेष सहायता देने को तैयार हो गयी थी। प्रत्येक राज्य में साल दर साल विकास की गति को न केवल बनाये रखने के लिए बल्कि उसमें और भी तेजी लाने के लिए समुचित व्यवस्था की गयी है। जहाँ कहीं आवश्यकता है वहाँ चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के परियोजना का एक न्यूनतम स्तर बनाये रखने के लिए विशेष सहायता उपलब्ध करायी गयी है ताकि विकास की समुचित गति को सुनिश्चित किया जा सके।

Death of Son of Kerala Transport Minister in Delhi under Mysterious Circumstances

6448. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA:
SHRI M. M. JOSPH :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that a young student of Modern School, New Delhi, Sri Narayanan, son of the Kerala Transport Minister had died under mysterious circumstances in the capital, recently; and

(b) if so, what are the steps taken by Government to bring out the facts about this tragedy and to bring the culprits to books and the results thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN) : (a) Yes. The death of Shri Narayanan is no longer shrouded in mystery. Full facts relating to it have been brought out in police investigation which shows that he was taken unwell and subsequently died after swallowing a pill which he purchased from a man behind Hanuman Lane, New Delhi. According to the post-mortem report the death of Shri Narayanan was caused by 'Coke' due to morphine poisoning.

(b) A case has been registered FIR No 710 u/s 304 A/323/109 IPC at P. S. Parliament Street New Delhi. Five persons have been arrested. Investigation continues.

Mysore Maharashtra Boundary Dispute

6 49 SHRI NIHAR LASKAR : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the progress made in solving the boundary dispute between Mysore and Maharashtra;

(b) the reasons for delay in solving the problem although the Mahajan Commission Report was out for quite some time, and

(c) whether a copy of the Mahajan Commission Report would be laid on the Table of the Sabha ?

THE MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) and (b), Attention is invited to the statement made in the House on 18th December, 1970. As indicated therein, it was Government's desire to resolve this

issue amicably if possible by discussion with the Chief Ministers but no such discussion could take place as Mysore was under President's rule till recently. It is now proposed to take a fresh initiative in the matter.

(c) The report was laid on the Table of this House on the 18th December, 1970.

Standardisation in Ancillary Industries

6450, SHRI NIHAR LASKAR : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have stressed the importance of standardisation in ancillary industries to make their products acceptable to a large number of parent units;

(b) whether overseas collaboration in industries was one of the reasons for lack of enthusiasm in standardisation; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken to urge ancillary industries to adopt Indian standards ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD):

(a). Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Since overseas collaboration comes from various countries of the world, there is possibility of differing standards creeping in the same type of goods. To meet this eventuality, the Indian Standards Institution has evolved a large number of national standards and many industries, including ancillary industries, have now adopted them. To encourage such adoption the following steps have also been taken:

(i) A number of Implementation Conferences have been held in various States and the authorities there have agreed that they would be guided by prescribed Indian Standards in their purchase programmes.

(ii) Several State Governments via.

Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Tamil Nadu, Rajasthan and Orissa have granted price preferences to ISI certified goods,

(iii) Industry-wise conferences are held periodically to focus attention of manufacturers, consumers, technologists, etc., to the need for greater adoption of Indian Standards.

(iv) The Indian Standards Institution operates a countrywide Certification Marks Scheme, according to which manufacturers undertake to strictly ensure an in process quality control system based upon a scheme of testing and inspection prepared and supervised by the Institution, and to produce goods conforming to the relevant Indian Standard Specifications. Such manufacturers are granted licences to use the ISI Certification Marks also known as Standard marks on their products.

(v) All nationalised banks insist on ISI Marks for goods such as pump sets, diesel engines etc. before granting Credit facilities to manufacturers.

(vi) Some Acts of Parliament viz, Sea Customs Act, 1878, Tea Act, 1953 Essential Commodities Act, 1955 Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Act, 1963, and Prevention of food Adulteration Act, 1954 have specifically prescribed ISI Standards for goods which are intended for exports and for ensuring consumer protection.

Improvement in Transmitting Power of A.I.R. Stations at Cuttack, Jeypore and Sambalpur.

6451. SHRI D. K. PANDA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the progress made in augmenting and improving the transmitting power of the All India Radio Stations at Cuttack, Jeypore, and Sambalpur; and

(b) the expenditure involved in the scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY) (a) Schemes to increase the power of the existing transmitters at Cuttack and Jeypore have been approved. Sites are available. Equipment has been ordered. The schemes are likely to be completed by 1973-74.

There is no scheme in the 4th Plan to increase the power of the transmitter at Sambalpur. However, permanent studios are being set up which are expected to be completed by 1973-74.

(b) The schemes for increasing the power of transmitters at Cuttack and Jeypore are estimated to cost Rs. 30.00 lakhs and Rs. 5.32 lakhs respectively and that of setting up studios at Sambalpur Rs. 19.76 lakhs.

Languages of Publication of 'Kurukshetra'

6452. SHRI D K PANDA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state

(a) In which of the national languages All India Radio/Ministry of Information and Broadcasting Journal 'Kurukshetra', is at present being published, and

(b) whether there is a proposal to publish the said journal in Oriya language also and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA) (a) KURUKSHETRA is now being published in English and Hindi by the Publication Division on behalf of the Department of Community Development and Cooperation of the Ministry of Agriculture

(b) State Governments have been requested to utilise the material published in KURUKSHETRA in their journals brought out, under the Centrally aided scheme devoted to Panchayati Raj and rural development. There is no proposal

to publish Kurukshetra in Oriya or in any other regional language.

Suggestions for setting up of a New Press Commission

6453. SHRI D K PANDA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the recent statement of the President of the All India Newspapers Editor's Conference suggesting the setting up of a new Press Commission, and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA) (a) Yes, Sir

(b) After careful consideration it was decided not to set up a second Press Commission.

उद्योगों में उत्पादन

(454 श्री मूलचन्द डागा : क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि 54 महत्वपूर्ण उद्योगों के मामले में और अधिक क्षमता का उपयोग के बारे में घोषित नई नीति के परिणामस्वरूप उद्योगिक उत्पादन में कितनी वृद्धि हुई है ?

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : 54 चुने हुए उद्योगों की उत्पादन क्षमता का पूरा उपयोग करने के सम्बन्ध में उद्देश्य बनाई गई नीति की घोषणा अभी जनवरी—फरवरी 1972 में ही की गई है। उत्पादन पर इसके प्रभाव का पता लगाना अभी समय से पूर्व होगा।

Trainees in Administrative and Police Training Colleges to be Conver- sant with new National Policy

6455. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SINHA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the trainees in Administrative and Police Training Colleges run by the Central Government are made conversant with our new national policy of establishing an egalitarian society, based on the ideals of socialism, secularism, democracy and non-alignment;

(b) what changes have been brought about to remodel and revise the curriculum with this objective; and

(c) whether any report is called from the heads of the Institutions regarding the attitude of individual students in socio-economic matters?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) All the direct recruits to the All India and Class I Central Services (non-technical), including the Indian Police Service probationers, attend the foundational course at the National Academy of Administration, Masoorie. Arrangements are being made to provide foundational training to Technical Services as well. The main purpose of the foundational training is to impart to the probationers a basic understanding of the constitutional, economic and social set up of the country.

The curriculum includes subjects like the Role of Civil Servants in Democracy, Administrative Ethics, History of Freedom Movement, Basic Concepts of a Welfare State, Social Responsibility of the Civil Servants, Basic Political Concepts; India's Foreign Policy, Constitution of India including Directive Principles of State Policy, Basic Economic Development, etc. The curriculum at the National Academy of Administration is reviewed and revised from time to time.

Foundational training is also given by the Institute of Secretariat Training and Management to the new recruits of Ministerial Services upto the level of Section Officers. In other training institutions run by the Central Police organisations, general lectures are delivered to the trainees to make them conversant with our national policies.

The National Committee on Police Training has recently been constituted and the training imparted in the Police Institutions is being reviewed by this Committee.

(c) No reports are obtained from the heads of the institutions, but there is a continuing emphasis on the building up of proper values and attitudes in the officers in order to create a sense of dedication to duty and service to the people. Generally, the heads of training institutions report on the conduct and work of trainees in their confidential reports.

Market for Small Scale Industries and Khadi and Village Industries

6456. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SINHA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken to ensure assured markets for the products of the small scale industries and Khadi and village industries located in backward areas, and

(b) the results achieved so far?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD):

(a) The assistance in actual marketing offered to the products of small scale industries extends to products manufactured in backward areas also. The following are some of the important measures;

- (i) Participation of small scale units in Central and State Governments Stores Purchase Programmes;
- (ii) The Development of Sub-contracting relationship between large and small scale industries;
- (iii) Assistance to sell products in foreign market through the State Trading Corporation under its Export Aid to small scale industries scheme and through the State Export Corporations or the State Small Industries Corporations at the state level.
- (iv) The market research and investigation surveys are conducted for a

particular product manufactured in the small scale sector

- (v) Efforts are also made to eliminate market problems by improving technology

The information regarding the Khadi and Village industries is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House

(b) The development programme of backward areas being in the formative stage, no specific assessment of the achievement has so far been made

Ammunition for self Defence and Sports Purposes

6457 SHRI S N MISRA Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether any effort has been made to provide ammunition for self defence and sports purposes and for such sort of arms for which imported cartridges are not available, and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F H MOHSIN) (a) and (b) Yes Sir The Government of India are manufacturing the following types of ammunition in their Ordnance Factories, for the use of civilian licenses —

- (i) Cartridges SA 12 bore 2½"
- (ii) Cartridges RF 22" Long Bore
- (iii) Cartridges SA 8MM/ 315"
- (iv) Ammunition for 32' Revolvers
- (v) Ammunition for 38" Revolvers

The supply of 12 bore LG/SQ ammunition has been stopped for the use of civilian licensees at present, in response to the recommendation of the Wild Life Board.

Certain established importers are also authorised to import limited quantities of ammunition for such arms for which

imported cartridges are not available.

In addition, the National Rifle Association of India imports sometimes Special ammunition for target shooting and issues this ammunition to its members. The ammunition generally imported by the National Rifle Association of India is of the following type —

12 Bore Shot Gun

22 Pistol/Rifle

23 Pistol

25 Pistol

36 Pistol

3006 Rifle

Personal Staff of Ministers

6458 SHRI S N MISRA Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state

(a) the details of personal staff provided to the Cabinet Ministers, State Ministers and Deputy Ministers,

(b) the monthly amount spent on the staff of each of the three classes of Ministers, and

(c) whether any examination has been made about economising on the Personal staff of the various Ministers and if so, the findings of such examination ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House

Setting up of Tractor Workshops in States

6459 SHRI P GANGA DEB Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that due to shortage of Tractor Workshops in each Block areas in the country especially in

Orissa, people are put to great difficulties for repairs of their tractors,

(b) whether Government are considering any proposal to arrange for tractor Workshops in various States under Government supervision and

(c) if so, when it is likely to be given effect to?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD)

(a) Yes, Sir

(b) and (c) Agro Industries Corporations have been set up in seventeen States and one of the primary objectives of these Corporations is to provide proper repair facilities for agricultural machinery in all blocks, where adequate number of tractors and other equipments operate. Steps are also in hand to supplement the existing repairs facilities and also to open new service centres at additional places in different States depending upon the requirements of the actual users of farm machinery. Beside, Government is setting up Machinery Hiring Centre in different States through State Agro Industries Corporation to provide after sale services, repairs facilities, sale of spare parts and agricultural machinery on hire for agricultural operations to the farmers. A number of machinery hiring centres have already been set up by the different State Agro Industries Corporations.

As far as the State of Orissa is concerned nine service centres have already been set up by State Agro Industries Corporation.

Supply of Raw Materials to Engineering Industry

6460 SHRI RAJDEO SINGH Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have decided to meet in full the raw material requirements of the Engineering Industry for export production either from indigenous sources or by import;

(b) if so, the response of the industry

to tune up the production, and

(c) whether Government have taken a similar decision regarding the consumer goods in textile?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD)

(a) to (c) In so far as engineering Industries are concerned, the Government has recently approved a scheme whereby the full requirements of imported steel for approved export contracts would be given to the fabricators of Engineering goods on an assessment of the precise requirements of steel for the production of goods meant for export. The scheme envisages that M/s Hindustan Steel Ltd would import the required steel to the extent not available from the indigenous sources and supply the same to the Engineering goods exporters.

Regarding raw materials required for the consumer goods industries, the policy is laid down in the Import Policy 1972-73. Depending on the nature of the industry, i.e. whether the industry falls within the category of 59 priority Industries or otherwise, import facilities are granted either on replenishment basis or on the basis of Actual Users entitlement respectively. Industrial units falling in the category of Non Priority Industries which export more than 10% of their output are also given priority treatment in the matter of Import of raw materials.

Punjab Frontiersmen Indulging in smuggling and Spying Activities

(461) SHRI RAJDEO SINGH
SHRI HUKAM CHAND
KA HWAI

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether a disclosure that Punjab frontiersmen indulging in spying and smuggling activities had come to Government's notice;

(b) whether they were indulging with impunity for the past many years because of vast financial resources at their disposal and influential persons at their back, and

(c) if so, the names of the influentials and action taken against them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) (a) Government's attention had been drawn to newspaper reports on the subject

(b) No links between trained Pak spies and "influential persons" has come to Government's notice

(c) Does not arise

Sitamarhi Telephone Exchange, Bihar

6462 SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased state

(a) whether Sitamarhi Telephone Exchange Muzaffarpur, Bihar is yet to be converted into an automatic one,

(b) if so, the reasons thereof, and

(c) time it will take to convert the said exchange into an automatic one ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H N BAHUGUNA) (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A manual exchange is generally automatised only when the demands exceed 1000 to make the scheme economically viable. The total telephone demand at Sitamarhi is less than 300 at present.

(c) The automatisisation of this exchange will depend on the rate of growth of demand and the resources available in the 5th Plan.

Memorandum against the General Manager of Central Government Employees Consumer Cooperative Society Limited

6463 SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether most of the delegates of the Central Government Employees Consumer Cooperative Society Limited have

submitted a memorandum to her against the General Manager of the Society,

(b) if, so, the nature of complaints made, and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) (a) and (b) Yes Sir. It has been alleged that the General Manager of the Society committed certain irregularities such as undue patronage to an officer of the Society, purchase of confiscated goods at cost to cost basis, excess payment of T A to an elected Director of the Society, irregular drawal of deputation allowance, etc.

(c) The Board of Administration, who are responsible for the day to day working of the Society have been asked to look into the allegations and furnish their comments to enable the Government to take a decision in the matter.

ट्रंकटरो की सस्ते मूल्यो पर सप्लाई

6464. श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बतान की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) गत तीन वर्षों में ट्रंकटरो के क्या मूल्य रहे,

(ख) क्या सस्ते मूल्यों पर ट्रंकटरो सप्लाई करने की कोई योजना विचाराधीन है, और

(ग) यदि हा तो तत्संबन्धी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में उपप्रती (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) गत तीन वर्षों के देशीय कृषि ट्रंकटरो के विक्रय मूल्य को दर्शाने वाला एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है। [प्रश्नालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या LT—2054/72]

(ख) जी, नहीं।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Ground Water Exploration Work

465 SHRI B S BHAURA Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state

(a) whether the committee on Science and Technology has agreed to remove ground water exploration work from the purview of the Geological Survey of India and transfer it to Central Ground Water Board,

(b) whether there is any difference of opinion regarding this and

(c) if so, the points of difference.

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C SUBRAMANIAM) (a) and (b) Yes. This was the unanimous view of the Committee which has been approved by the Standing Group of Ministers on Science and Technology

(c) Does not arise

Rate of House Rent Allowance in N.I.D.C

6466 SHRI B S BHAURA Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state.

(a) the rate of House Rent Allowance payable to the employees of the National Industrial Development Corporation Limited, New Delhi,

(b) whether there is any maximum limit for the drawal of House Rent Allowance and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) how does it compare with the rate of House Rent Allowance payable in other Central Government Corporations which have their offices in Delhi?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

MENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD):

(a) House Rent Allowance is payable @25% of basic pay.

(b) No, Sir. No such ceiling has been envisaged in the guidelines issued to public enterprises

(c) House Rent Allowance paid by National Industrial Development Corporation is according to guidelines prescribed in September, 1968. It is, however, lower than that paid by Heavy Electricals Ltd., Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd. and Indian Oil Corporation

पूना फिल्म इंस्टीट्यूट, पूना, में प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त टेलीविजन में काम करने वाले कर्मचारियों को विदेश भेजना

6467 श्री लालजी भाई क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि पूना फिल्म इंस्टीट्यूट में प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त ऐसे शिक्षण कर्मचारियों को आगे प्रशिक्षण लेने के लिए विदेशों में भेजा गया जो गत तीन वर्षों में दिल्ली टेलीविजन केन्द्र में कार्य कर रहे हैं?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्रीमती नन्दिनी सतपथी): फिल्म तथा टेलीविजन मंत्रालय, पूना में प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त 18 व्यक्ति इस समय टेलीविजन केन्द्र, दिल्ली में काम कर रहे हैं। इनमें से किसी को भी उच्च प्रशिक्षण के लिए अभी तक विदेश नहीं भेजा गया है। तथापि, इस प्रकार के प्रशिक्षण के लिए जब भी सुविधाएँ उपलब्ध होंगी, प्रतिनियुक्ति के लिए फिल्म तथा टेलीविजन मंत्रालय में प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त व्यक्तियों के बारे में टेलीविजन केन्द्रों में काम करने वाले अन्य कर्मचारियों सहित विचार किया जाएगा।

टेलीविजन के प्रशिक्षण के लिए विदेशों में छात्रवृत्तियाँ

6468. श्री लालजी भाई : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अनेक देशों ने टेलीविजन प्रशिक्षण देने के लिए बहुत सी छात्र वृत्तियाँ दी हैं लेकिन इनका उपयोग नहीं किया जाता है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती मन्दिनी सतपथी) : (क) और (ख) अन्य देशों के सस्थानों या प्रसारण सगठनों से टेलीविजन सम्बन्धी व्यक्तियों के प्रशिक्षण के लिए छात्र वृत्तियों की पेशकशों पर सावधानी पूर्वक विचार किया जाता है और उनका उपयोग किया जाता है बशर्ते कि वे हमारे टेलीविजन सम्बन्धी व्यक्तियों की प्रशिक्षण आवश्यकताएँ पूरी करती हों और राष्ट्रीय नीति के विचार से आपत्तिजनक न हों।

बम्बई टेलीविजन केन्द्र के कर्मचारियों के किए मकान

6469 श्री लालजी भाई : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) क्या बम्बई में टेलीविजन केन्द्र स्थापित होने पर दिल्ली टेलीविजन केन्द्र से बहा भेजे जाने वाले कर्मचारियों के लिए सरकार बम्बई में मकान दिये जाने की व्यवस्था कर रही है, और

(ख) क्या दिल्ली टेलीविजन केन्द्र से बम्बई में स्थानांतरित किये जाने वाले कर्मचारियों को वहाँ बड़ी वेतन दिया जायेगा अथवा उन्हें कोई प्रतिरिक्त भत्ता आदि दिया जायेगा ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती मन्दिनी सतपथी) : (क) बम्बई के टेलीविजन कर्मचारी सामान्य पूल में से रिहायशी मकानों की अलाटमेंट के लिए बम्बई में तैनात केन्द्रीय सरकार के अन्य कर्मचारियों के समान हकदार होंगे।

(ख) बम्बई के टेलीविजन केन्द्र के कर्मचारी उसी वेतन के हकदार होंगे जो दिल्ली में है तथा उनको वही भत्ते दिए जाएंगे जो वहाँ तैनात केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारियों को दिए जाते हैं।

फिल्म डिवीजन और टेलीविजन केन्द्र में कैमरामैनों के वेतन-मान

6470 श्री लालजी भाई : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि फिल्म डिवीजन और टेलीविजन केन्द्र में कार्य कर रहे कैमरामैनों के वेतन-मानों में इतना अधिक अन्तर होने का कारण है जबकि दोनों विभाग एक ही मंत्रालय के अन्तर्गत हैं ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती मन्दिनी सतपथी) : फिल्म प्रभाग तथा दिल्ली टेलीविजन केन्द्र के कैमरामैनों के वेतन-मान तुलनीय नहीं हैं क्योंकि इन दोनों सगठनों के इन पदों के कार्य तथा उत्तरदायित्व भलग-अलग हैं।

Special facilities to Indian Nationals from Abroad for setting up of Industries

6471 SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA
Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state

(a) whether the Central Government have decided to offer special facilities to the Indian nationals who would like to settle in India after their long stay abroad for starting industries,

(b) if so, the nature of facilities proposed to be offered, and

(c) from what date ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) to (c). The Import Trade Control Policy, Volume I, 1972-73 (para 122) lays down special facilities for Indians returning after residing abroad, for the import of raw materials and machinery for setting up industrial units in the small scale sector. A copy of

the publication has been laid on the Table of the House.

Removal of Regional Disparities and Economic Imbalances

6472 SHRI C K CHANDRAPPA

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 1002 on 22nd March, 1972 regarding *per capita* income in Punjab and state the steps taken by Government to remove regional disparities and economic imbalances?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House indicating the various remedial measures undertaken by the Government to remove the regional disparities and economic imbalances in the country

Statement

The various remedial measures undertaken to correct the regional disparities and imbalances are set out below

(i) In allocating Central assistance among various States for the Fourth Five Year Plan, after providing for the requirements of the States of Assam, Nagaland and Jammu & Kashmir which have special problems, 10% of the sum available for distribution by way of Central assistance has been allocated to the six States of Bihar, Orissa, Rajasthan, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh whose *per capita* income was below the national average,

(ii) The non-Plan gap in the resources of nine States (Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Jammu and Kashmir, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Mysore, Orissa, Rajasthan and West Bengal) estimated to be Rs. 795.23 crores during the Fourth Plan period, is being met by the Centre, so that they can utilise all the additional resources which they can mobilise during the Fourth Five Year Plan period for financing their development programme;

(iii) A liberal pattern of Central assistance has been evolved for the development of hill and border areas. The entire expendi-

ture on their development programmes is being met by the Government of India within the total Central assistance for each of the States concerned, 90% of the amount of expenditure incurred in this behalf in Meghalaya, Assam, Nagaland, Jammu, & Kashmir (Ladakh) and Himachal Pradesh (Lahaul, Spiti and Kinnaur districts) is given as a grant. The balance of 10% is treated as loan. The pattern of Central assistance in the hill and border districts of Uttar Pradesh Darjeeling (West Bengal) and Nilgiris (Tamil Nadu) is 50% grant and 50% loan.

(v) For the reason that they are socially and economically backward the development Programmes of all the Union Territories, including N F F A, are fully financed by the Centre. Their non plan gap is also met by the Centre.

(v) Special assistance of Rs. 45 crores is being provided to the Government of Andhra Pradesh to enable it to spend this amount during the period ending on 31-3-74 on the special regional development programme of Telengana area in addition to the Plan outlays in that area.

(vi) A special area development programme costing Rs. 4.5 crores is being implemented in the Andaman & Nicobar Islands under the auspices of the Department of Rehabilitation.

(vii) An important measure for reducing disparities is accelerating the pace of industrial development in backward areas. The districts needing attention have been identified and notified with the cooperation of the State Governments in pursuance of the criteria laid down by the Pande and Wanchoo Committee Reports. Preference is being given to such areas in the location of largescale industrial projects in the public sector, provided they are found to be feasible on techno-economic considerations. The Licensing Committee also gives preferential treatment to applications from the backward regions.

(viii) Rs. 32.50 crores have been allocated during the Fourth Five Year Plan for 489 Tribal Development Blocks under a Centrally sponsored scheme.

(ix) Techno-economic surveys have been conducted for the States of Assam, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Nagaland, Manipur, Tripura and NEFA. Surveys of backward districts of Orissa viz Kalahandi, Bolangir and Phulbani, hill and backward areas of Punjab, primitive tribes of Madhya Pradesh and of Basti district in U P have also been conducted. A Study Team has conducted a survey of the development programmes of tribal areas. A Central Team has also studied the problems of tribal people in Andhra Pradesh.

(x) District Plans are being prepared in some of the States which will result in identifying the problems of backward regions and will help in evolving measures for solving their problems.

(xi) A Hill Development Board has been constituted in Uttar Pradesh. Advisory Committees have been set up for the backward districts of Eastern Uttar Pradesh and Bundelkhand.

(xii) A Telangana Development Committee and a Plan Implementation Committee have been constituted to expedite the progress of development programmes in Telangana.

(xiii) 225 industrially backward districts have been selected throughout the country for concessional finance for new industries from the financial and credit institutions. In addition, the Central Government is giving an outright grant or subsidy amounting to 1/10th of the fixed capital investment of new units having a total fixed investment of not more than Rs 50 lakhs each, in two selected districts in each of the 9 States identified as industrially backward viz Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Jammu & Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh, Nagaland, Orissa, West Bengal and U P and one district in each of the remaining States and Union Territories.

(xiv) Under the Border Roads Development Programme considerable investment is being made in the border areas.

(xv) Special programmes of large magnitude are being implemented for the benefit of the weaker sections of the rural population and for development of dry and

arid areas. These special programmes are being sanctioned and implemented under the guidance of a Central Committee of Coordination presided over by a Member of the Planning Commission. An Officer of the rank of Additional Secretary is the Member-Secretary of this Committee. 46 Small Farmer's Development Agency Projects, 41 Projects for sub-Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labour and 24 projects for farmers in dry areas have been sanctioned. An amount of Rs 100 crores has also been provided for an integrated programme of rural works in 54 chronically drought-affected areas.

(xvi) A crash scheme for rural unemployment has also been launched with a provision of Rs 50 crores per annum.

(xvii) A rural Electrification Corporation has been set up recently and is giving finance on concessional terms to State Electricity Boards for rural electrification programmes in backward areas.

(xviii) A 16-point programme for the maintenance and acceleration of industrial development in West Bengal has been drawn up. Under this programme, one of the important schemes is to carry out a rapid survey of each district by the State Government for identifying industries suited to the area based on local raw materials and skills, and capable of providing employment to local youth. This programme may narrow down the disparities in the levels of development between various districts.

Manufacture of Radio Receivers and Record Players by Telefunken India Ltd

6473 SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state

(a) whether Telefunken India Ltd. is given expansion licence to manufacture radio receivers and record players;

(b) whether efforts are being made by them to obtain an industrial licence for the manufacture of T.V. sets;

(c) whether any other Indian firm has

asked for expansion licence for manufacturing radio receivers and record players, and

(d) if so, the Government's reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K C PANT) (a) M/s Telfunken India Limited were, in April, 1971, given an industrial licence for expanding their capacity for manufacture of radio receivers from 15 lakhs to 3 lakhs Nos per annum. An industrial licence was also issued to them in September 1971 for manufacture of 40,000 Nos of record players. No application of the firm asking for expansion of their capacity for record players is pending with Government.

(b) The firm's application for issue of industrial licence for manufacture of T V sets has been rejected as it was not intended to licence firms with foreign equity to make T V sets.

(c) & (d) No application from any other Indian firm in the organised sector for industrial licence for expansion of capacity for manufacture of radio receivers and record players is pending with Government.

आकाशवाणी की विदेश सेवा शाला का पुनर्गठन

6474 डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बतान की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या जन्दा समेटी ने आनी रिशत में आकाशवाणी के विदेश सेवा के पुनर्गठन तथा उस पर विचार करने हेतु एक सलाहकार समिति के गठन का सुझाव दिया है, और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो सरकार ने इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती नन्दिनी सतपथी) : (क) जी, हाँ।

(क) इस सम्बन्ध में जन्दा समिति ने जो मिफारिशों की हैं उनमें से कुछ तो स्वीकार कर सयाग्यत है। बाचकी है, जबकि कुछेक नहीं। कार्यन्वयन की गई मिफारिशों में उच्च शक्ति व टर्मिनीटरी की व्यवस्था करना, कम-चारिगी की मर्यादा बढ़ाना, सलाहकार समितियाँ गठित करना विशेषीय क्षेत्र को बढ़ाना तथा नई मवाप चालू करना शामिल है।

आकाशवाणी द्वारा शैक्षिक प्रसारण

6475 डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बतान की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) सरकार ने आकाशवाणी द्वारा शैक्षिक प्रसारण कार्यक्रम को संचालित और प्रभावी बनाने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की है, और

(ख) इस समय उक्त प्रसारण कार्यक्रम आकाशवाणी के कि-किन केन्द्रों से प्रसारित किया जात है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्रीमती नन्दिनी सतपथी) : (क) शैक्षिक कार्यक्रमों को संचालित और प्रभावी बनाने के लिए इनको रूपका, सौदाहरण वार्ताओं, नाटका, ईन्टरव्यू, स्थान पर तैयार किए गए रिकार्डों, संगीत तथा कहानियाँ जिनमें अधिकतर विद्यार्थी भाग लेते हैं, के रूप में प्रस्तुत किया जाता है।

(ख) 1. अहमदाबाद 9 बटक

2. डल हाबाद 10 कालीकट

3. बंगलौर 1. दिल्ली

4. बम्बई 12. अमरावत

5. मुज 13. हैदराबाद

6. भापाल 14. इन्दौर

7. बडोदा 15. जबपुर

8. कलकत्ता 16. बल्लभर

- | | |
|------------|------------------|
| 17. लखनऊ | 23. रांची |
| 18. मद्रास | 24. श्रीनगर |
| 19. नागपुर | 25. शिमला |
| 20. पटना | 26. त्रिवेन्द्रम |
| 21. पूना | 27. तिरुचि |
| 22. राजकोट | 28. विजयवाड़ा |

भारत में विदेशी (मिशनरी)

6476. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) ब्रिटेन, कनाडा, आयरलैंड और आस्ट्रेलिया की कितनी मिशनरियाँ भारत में कार्य कर रही हैं; और

(ख) वे किन राज्यों में कार्यरत हैं ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री एफ० एच० मोहसिन) : (क) 1 जनवरी, 1971 को भारत में ब्रिटेन, कनाडा, आयरलैंड तथा आस्ट्रेलिया की मिशनरियों की संस्था इस प्रकार थी :

ब्रिटेन	1096
कनाडा	356
आयरलैंड	367
आस्ट्रेलिया	218

(ख) वे नागालैण्ड अण्डमान तथा निकोबार, चण्डीगढ़, दादरा तथा नगर हवेली, लक्कादीव, मिमिकाय तथा अमिनीदीव और मनीपुर को छोड़कर लगभग सभी राज्यों तथा संघ राज्य-क्षेत्रों में कार्य कर रही हैं।

प्राथमिकता सूची में उद्योगों की शामिल करना

6477. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय :
श्री एम० एस० सिवसामी :

क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की

कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या प्राथमिक उद्योगों की सूची में कुछ और उद्योगों को शामिल करने के प्रश्न पर सरकार विचार कर रही है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसके नाम क्या हैं ?

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) और (ख) जैसी कि इस समय स्थिति है कच्चे माल और पुर्जों के आबंटन अथवा पूंजीगत माल के आयात के लिए विदेशी मुद्रा का आबंटन करने हेतु प्राथमिकता उद्योगों की सूची में किन्हीं और उद्योगों को सम्मिलित करने का कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन नहीं है।

मध्य प्रदेश में पाकिस्तानी रजाकारों की गतिविधियाँ

6478. श्री फूलचन्द बर्मा : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश में कुछ पाकिस्तानी रजाकारों की गतिविधियों का पता लगा है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है और भविष्य में सुरक्षा की दृष्टि से क्या कदम उठाये जाने वाले हैं ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री एफ० एच० मोहसिन) : (क) और (ख). राज्य सरकार से तथ्य मालूम किये जा रहे हैं।

देवी अहिंसा आई होकर के बारे में स्मृति टिकट

6479. श्री फूलचन्द बर्मा : क्या सचिव मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार देवी अहिंसा स्मृति की स्मृति में टिकट जारी करने का है;

(ख) क्या कुछ सामाजिक संगठनों ने भी इस बारे में कोई मांग की है;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो उन संगठनों के नाम क्या हैं; और

(घ) सरकार का उक्त टिकट कब तक जारी करने का विचार है ?

संचार मंत्री (श्री हेमवतीनन्दन बहुगुणा)

(क) टाक-टिकट सलाहकार समिति की भगन उप-समिति ने इस प्रस्ताव पर विचार किया था, लेकिन उन्होंने इसकी सिफारिश नहीं की।

(ख) जी हाँ।

(ग) उन संगठनों के नाम सलग्न विवरण में दिए गए हैं।

(घ) इस समय इसका प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

विवरण

1. श्री अन्निय नगर सेवा सच, इन्दौर।
2. खासगी (देवी अहिल्याबाई होल्कर बैरिटीज) ट्रस्ट, रागमहल, चाँदवड (नासिक)।
3. खासगी (देवी अहिल्याबाई होल्कर बैरिटीज) ट्रस्ट, इलाहाबाद (उत्तर प्रदेश)।
4. अहिल्योत्सव समिति, मंथान, छत्ती, आलमपुर।
5. खासगी (देवी अहिल्याबाई होल्कर बैरिटीज) ट्रस्ट संस्थान, पुष्कर जिला, अजमेर (राजस्थान)।
6. देवी अहिल्याबाई उत्सव समिति बाराबंकेज, बाराणसी।
7. अहिल्योत्सव समिति, बोंकारेश्वर।
8. पुण्यक्षेत्रीक श्री अहिल्याबाई सेवा मंडल,

जेजुरी (जिला पूना)।

9. श्री देवी अहिल्योत्सव, 176, श्री क्षेत्र, रामेश्वरम, तमिलनाडु।

Communal Riots in the Country from May, 1971 to February, 1972

6480. SHRI PAMPAN GOWDA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of communal riots that took place in the country during the period May, 1971 to February, 1972 State-wise;

(b) the number of casualties in each case in each State on this account; and

(c) the result of inquiries if any, made in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F H MOHSIN) : (a) to (c). A statement based on information so far received from the State Governments is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT—2055/72]

Export of Teleprinter Machines by Hindustan Teleprinters Ltd

6481. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Hindustan Teleprinters Limited has secured orders from abroad for the supply of Teleprinters machine; and

(b) if so, the names of the countries and numbers of machines for which orders have been placed by each country ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H N. BAHUGUNA) : (a) Yes.

(b) A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—2056/72].

Utilisation of Funds for Small Scale Industries in Bihar.

6482 KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI
Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state

(a) whether a large part of the funds allotted in Fourth Five Year Plan for establishing small scale industries in Bihar has remained unutilized,

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and

(c) the steps taken in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD)

(a). No, Sir. Out of a total allocation made of Rs 224.22 lakhs during the three years 1969-70, 1970-71 and 1971-72 the State Government have utilised Rs 219.72 lakhs.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Telephone Calls Booked at Daltonganj and Garhwa (Bihar)

6483 KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI
Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state

(a) the number of Telephone Calls booked for various parts of the country from Daltonganj and Garhwa (Bihar) during the last two years and in how many days each of the calls materialised, and

(b) if there was delay in materialising the calls, the steps taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) (a) During the period 1970-72, 38560 calls were booked from Daltonganj and 6179 calls from Garhwa. Out of them 25932 and 6327 respectively were effective.

(b) There was delay in materialising of calls whenever the open-wire lines were interrupted due to copper wire thefts. Copper wires are now being replaced by ACSR wires and this work is expected to be completed by end of June, 1972.

Funds allotted to Small Scale Industries in Bihar during Fourth Plan

6484 KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI :
Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state

(a) the funds allotted by the Central Government to Bihar for establishing Small Scale Industries during the Fourth Plan, and

(b) the amount utilised so far ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD)

(a) A sum of Rs 481.00 lakhs was allotted by the Central Government to Bihar State for setting up small scale industries, including the establishment of Industrial Estates, during the Fourth Five Year Plan.

(b) A sum of Rs 219.76 lakhs was spent up to the end of March 1972.

Integrated Programme For prospecting and developing areas in the Country

6486 SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN
Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have proposed to launch an integrated and time-bound programme for prospecting and developing areas in the country, and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) : (a) and (b) The present programme of mineral exploration and development is being carried out on the basis of the Fourth Five Year Plan. The Planning Commission has recently appointed a Steering Group for making an assessment of the present status of our knowledge about the different natural resources of the country, such as minerals, forest, water and marine resources, and for working out a plan for future exploration. Based on these studies, it is intended to intensify and expand the programmes of exploration and development, in drawing up the Fifth Five Year Plan.

New Set of Censor Board

6487. SHRI B. K. DAS CHOWDHURY : Will the Minister of INFORMATION & BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided about the new set-up of the Censor Board ; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof and the steps taken by Government in its early functioning ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION & BROADCASTING : (SHRI DHARM BIR SINHA) (a) and (b) One of the recommendations of the Inquiry Committee of Film Censorship is to set up an independent self-supporting Central Board of Film Censors with full-time paid members. Decision on the recommendation of the Committee is likely to be taken shortly.

हिन्दी दैनिक "अवन्तिका"

6488 श्री हुकमचन्द कछवाय : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मन्त्री "अवन्तिका" द्वारा अखबारी कागज की कथित खोर बाजारी के बारे में 29 मार्च 1972 के अताराकित प्रश्न मध्या 1428 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1969-70 और 1970-71 के दौरान उज्जैन से प्रकाशित होने वाली हिन्दी दैनिक "अवन्तिका" के विरुद्ध सरकारी कागज का गोलमाल करने के अपराध पर कोई कानूनी कार्यवाही न करने का क्या कारण है ;

(ख) प्रश्न के भाग (ख) की अन्तिम पंक्ति के अनुसार पत्र में उठाए गए प्रश्नों की जांच इस बीच पूरी हो गई है ;

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इतना अधिक समय व्यतीत हो जाने के बाद भी जांच पूरी न हो सकने के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(घ) पत्र में उठाए गए प्रश्नों का ब्योरा क्या है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री धर्मवीर सिंह) : (क) से (घ). इस दैनिक समाचार पत्र के विरुद्ध अखबारी कागज के दुरुपयोग के बारे में प्राप्त आरोप आवश्यक कार्रवाई के लिए उपयुक्त अधिकारियों को भेज दिए गए हैं ।

केन्द्रीय अनुवाद ब्यूरो में रिक्त पद

6489 श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या गृह मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि ।

(क) केन्द्रीय अनुवाद ब्यूरो में इस समय श्रेणीवार कितने कमचारी एवं अधिकारी काम कर रहे हैं ,

(ख) इस समय प्रत्येक श्रेणी में कितने पद रिक्त पड़े हैं और ये रिक्त पद कब तक भर दिए जायेंगे, और

(ग) क्या रिक्त पड़े कुछ तकनीकी पदों पर भर्ती के लिये आवेदन काफी समय पहले मागे गए थे और यदि हाँ, तो अब तक उन पर क्या कार्रवाई की गई है ?

गृह मंत्रालय तथा कार्मिक विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम निवास मिर्षा) (क) और (ख). अपेक्षित सूचना का एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है । [प्रणालय में रखा गया । देखिये सध्या LT--2097/72]

(ग) कुछ तकनीकी पद, जिन के लिए सीधी भर्ती के कोटे में आवेदन पत्र मागे गये थे, तदर्थ आधार न भरे गये हैं । विभिन्न पदों के लिए भर्ती नियमों को हान ही में अन्तिम रूप दिया गया है और प्रकाशन के लिए भेज दिये गये हैं । निम्न आधार पर इनकी तथा अन्य रिक्त पदों को भरने के लिए कार्यवाही भर्ती नियमों के प्रकाशित होने के बाद की जायेगी ।

Applications for ten Percent Capital Subsidy from States

6490. SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY; SHRI VEKARIA :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of applications received so far from notified backward areas for the grant of the 10 per cent capital cost subsidy announced by Government last year, State-wise, and the action taken thereon,

(b) whether there is any special cell in his Ministry to look after speedy disposal of applications for grant of the said financial or other assistance, and

(c) whether Government propose to extend the scheme regarding outright grant of subsidy to other areas in States even though the response from the already notified areas has not been good?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDESHWAR PRASAD)

(a) to (c) According to the 10% Cen-

tral outright grant or subsidy scheme, 1971 a State level committee is to be formed to screen the applications received for grant of the subsidy and make disbursements in the manner laid down in the notification dated the 26th August, 1971 published in the Gazette Extraordinary of the Government of India. A number of States have reported that applications have been received and are under consideration by the State level Committees, the State-wise number of applications already registered with the various Governments are indicated in the Statement enclosed. While there is no special cell in the Ministry of Industrial Development every effort is being made to process speedily cases relating to industries in backward areas. The question of increasing the number of districts/areas eligible for the 10% Central subsidy is presently under examination in the Planning Commission.

Statement

Sl. No	State/Union Territory	No of application registered
1	2	3
1	Mysore	27
2	Tamil Nadu	23
3	Pondicherry	37
4.	Bihar	106
5.	Andhra Pradesh	122
6.	Goa, Daman & Diu	46
7.	Madhya Pradesh	13
8.	Gujarat	30
9.	Kerala	31
10.	West Bengal	5
11.	Rajasthan	—
12.	Himachal Pradesh	—
13.	Nagaland	—
14.	Mizoram	—

I	2	3
15.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	—
16	Tripura	—
17.	Maharashtra	—
18.	Orissa	—
19.	Punjab	—
20,	Laccadive, Minicoy & Amindive Islands	—
21.	Jammu & Kashmir	—
22.	Uttar Pradesh	—
23.	Assam	—
24.	Andaman & Nicobar	—
25-	Haryana	—
26.	Arunachal Pradesh	—
27.	Manipur	—
28.	Meghalaya	—

Trunk Telephone Lines Chittoor-Vijayawada and Chittoor-Visakhapatnam

6491. SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the the Trunk Telephone lines between Chittoor and Vijayawada and Chittoor and Visakhapatnam have not been working since 1st April, 1972;

(b) whether Government are aware that such break-downs are too common; and

(c) steps proposed to improve the lines and prevent such break-downs ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) and (b). The Chittoor-Vijayawada circuit has not been working satisfactorily due to deterioration resulting from repeated copper wire thefts. No Chittoor-Visakhapatnam circuits are existing.

(c) Replacement of some of the copper wire by copper weld wire has been done to make the wire less prone to theft. Repairs in other theft affected areas is being completed by early June, after which these lines are likely to improve.

Development of Nuclear Energy for Naval Industrial and Heavy Earth Moving Operations

6492 SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY : Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any programme for development of nuclear energy for Naval, industrial and heavy earth moving operation in the country; and

(b) if no, whether such a programme will be considered ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF

ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) (a) The Atomic Energy Commission is engaged in the development of all aspects of the utilisation of atomic energy for peaceful purposes. The current programme and activities in this field are described in detail in the Annual Report of the Department of Atomic Energy for 1971-72 copies of which have been circulated to Members and are also available in the Parliament Library.

(b) Does not arise

डा० अम्बेडकर के जन्म दिवस पर सार्वजनिक छुट्टी घोषित करना

6493 श्री रामावतार शास्त्री क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या गन 14 अप्रैल को दिल्ली में रहे बाल्मीकी के अनुयायियों (अनुगृहीत जाति के लोगो) ने प्रधान मंत्री की कांटी पर उनसे भेंट की थी और डा० अम्बेडकर के जन्म दिवस पर सार्वजनिक छुट्टी घोषित करने की मांग की थी, और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

गृह मंत्रालय तथा कार्मिक विभाग से राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम निवास मिश्रा) .(क). भारतीय हरिजन संघ, दिल्ली स्टेट, के कुछ सदस्य 14 अप्रैल, 1972 को प्रधान मंत्री के निवास पर गए और एक ज्ञापन दिया जिसमें अम्बेडकारों के साथ-साथ यह मांग की गई कि डाक्टर अम्बेडकर के जन्म दिवस पर सार्वजनिक छुट्टी घोषित की जाए।

(ख) हमारे राष्ट्रीय पुनर्जागरण तथा स्वतंत्रता-संग्राम के दौरान राजनीति, कला, साहित्य तथा धर्म आदि के विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में महान विभूतियों ने जन्म लिया। डाक्टर अम्बेडकर उनमें से एक थे। सरकार का विश्वास है कि इन महान स्त्री एवं पुरुषों की स्मृति

में सार्वजनिक छुट्टी घोषित करने के बजाए उनकी याद को सम्मानित करने का कोई और अधिक लालित एवं रचनात्मक तरीका ढूँढा जाए। हमारे देश में ऐसी छुट्टियाँ अभी भी बहुत हैं, हालाँकि दूसरे वेतन आयोग की सिफारिशों के फलस्वरूप सन् 1960 में सार्वजनिक छुट्टियों की संख्या 23 में घटाकर 16 कर दी गई। सरकार यह भी महसूस करती है कि जब कि हमारे देश का उन्नत करने तथा मौजूदा कठिन हालात का मुकाबला करने के लिए भरसक प्रयत्न किए जाए, तो इस स्थिति में सार्वजनिक छुट्टियों को बढ़ाना पिछले युग के इन महान पुरुषों को सम्मानित करने या राष्ट्रहिता का अग्रसर करने का सर्वोत्तम उपाय नहीं है।

General Manager, Project Circle
with Headquarters in Calcutta

6494 SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI
Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS
be pleased to state

(a) whether Headquarters of General Manager Project Circle has been located at Calcutta, under whose charge project of Bihar Orissa, Assam and West Bengal are to be executed,

(b) whether Regional Director, Telecommunication, Calcutta is also under administrative control of Project Circle and payment to staff working under Project Circle and RDT are made from Calcutta office, and

(c) whether the Headquarters of Project Circle cannot be located anywhere in Bihar State for reason of economy ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA)
(a) Yes

(b) The Regional Director Telecommunication, Calcutta is not under the administrative control of the Project Circle. The payments to staff are made by respective heads of Units.

(c) No. Calcutta is more suitable for location of the headquarters of the Project Circle for Eastern area.

Eligibility for P & T Government Quarters of Officers owing Houses

6495 SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether as per existing rules of the Department Officers/officials having residences at the place of their headquarters in the name of self family members and/or parents are also eligible to get P & T Government quarters,

(b) if so, the basis of such orders, and

(c) number of such officials/officers in Bihar Circle having residences at the Station of their duties in his own name, in name of parents and family members and are also having Government quarters ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) :
(a) Yes.

(b) Eastwhile Ministry of Works, Housing and Urban Development letter No 3—28/1/65—ACC I dated the 17th May, 1966 forwarded with D G P & T letter No. 2—72/63/NB dated 1-7-66

(c) 70

देश में गैर-कानूनी बम-विस्फोट

6496 श्री ईश्वर चौधरी : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1970-71 और 1971-72 में अब तक देश में कितने गैर-कानूनी बम-विस्फोट हुए ;

(ख) इसके परिणामस्वरूप कितने व्यक्तियों की मृत्यु हुई और कितने व्यक्ति घायल हुए ; और

(ग) इस बारे में कितने व्यक्तियों को गिरफ्तार किया गया है और उनकी पुनरावृत्ति को रोकने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री एफ० एच० मोहसिन) : (क) में (ग) हरियाणा और अण्डमान तथा निकोबार द्वीपसमूह, दादरा व नागर हवेली, लक्कादीव, मिनिकाय तथा अमिन-दीवी द्वीपसमूह और चण्डीगढ़ प्रशासन की सरकारों से प्राप्त सूचना का एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है। [संस्थालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या LT—2058/12]

अन्य राज्य सरकारों तथा सघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के बारे में सूचना प्राप्त होने पर सदन के पटल पर रख दी जायगी। पोटेंशियम क्लोराइड, जो देशी बमों का मुख्य अवयव है, की विक्री, उसके प्रयोग तथा उस लाने लाने पर बड़ा नियंत्रण व निगरानी करने के लिए राज्य सरकारों को अनुदेश जागे किये गए हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त राज्य के पुलिस प्राधिकारी ऐसी घटनाओं को रोकने के लिए निगरानी रख रहे हैं।

डाकू बनने का मुख्य कारण पुलिस की ज्यादतिया

6497 श्री ईश्वर चौधरी : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश में आत्म समर्पण करने वाले डाकूओं में से अधिकांश ने यह कहा है कि उनके डाकू बनने का मुख्य कारण पुलिस की ज्यादतिया है, और

(ख) यदि हा, तो क्या सरकार ने यह मुनिश्चित करने के लिए कोई योजना बनाई है कि पुलिस दम प्रयोग का व्यवहार न करे जिससे लोगो को डाकू बनने पर बाध्य होना पड़े ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री एफ० एच० मोहसिन) : (क) जी नहीं, श्रीमान्।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Manufacture of Transistorised TV Sets

6498 SHRI M. S. SIVASAMY : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the manufacture of transistorised TV sets have been started in the country, and

(b) if so, the progress achieved in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K C PANT) (a) and (b) Transistorised, ruggedised TV set, have been developed by the Electronics Systems Division a unit of the Indian Space Research Organisation, Electronics Corporation of India, a public sector undertaking under the Department of Atomic Energy, has also developed transistorised TV sets and has put on trial a few transistorised TV sets from their first pilot production Central Electronics Engineering Research Institute (CEERI), Pilani and several manufactures of TV sets are also engaged in developing transistorised TV sets and including integrated circuits in some cases. It is expected that transistorised TV sets wholly developed in the country will be available to the consumers by the end of this year.

Post Offices and Telephone Exchanges to be opened during 1972 and 1973

6499 SHRI M S SIVASAMY Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state the number of Post Offices and Telephone Exchanges to be opened in country, State-wise, during the years 1972 and 1973?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H N. BAHUGUNA) As in the statement laid on the Table of the House (*Placed in Library See No. LT 2059/72*).

Revision of Industrial Policy

6500. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA PANDEY Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state

(a) whether the present policy of involvement of States in evolving industrial policy requires to be streamlined in view

of the slow pace of industrial development in the States, and

(b) if so, steps being taken to streamline the policy?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) The existing procedure provides for adequate consultation with State Governments. The State Directors of Industries and Central authorities periodically meet in the full Licensing Committee meetings and discuss individual cases of industrial licensing as well as general questions of policy. Further, questions relating to industrial development in the country are also considered, whenever necessary, in the National Development Council. In fact, it was as a result of these discussions that two working Groups were set up by the Planning Commission in 1968 to study the question of regional imbalances—one of which (the Wanchoo Working Group) recommended the giving of fiscal and financial incentives for starting industries in backward areas and introducing disincentives to avoid concentration, and the other (Pande Working Group) recommended criteria for the identification of backward areas. On the recommendations of these working groups, the Central Government in consultation with the State Governments has evolved incentives, including schemes for subsidy as well as concessional finance from public financial institutions, for selected backward districts in the country.

Class I and Class II Officers allotted to Tripura State

6501 SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state.

(a) the number of candidates who have been allotted to the Tripura State cadre in Class I and Class II on the basis of I. A. S. etc. Examination, 1970;

(b) whether the Tripura State Government is not willing to appoint some of the candidates recommended by the U.P.S.C.;

(c) if so, whether Government propose to give them alternative jobs, and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SARI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) On the basis of the results of the I.A.S. etc. Examination, 1970, seven candidates were allotted to the Tripura Civil Service Class II and one candidate to the Tripura Police Service Class II. No candidate was allotted to any Class I Service of Tripura on the basis of the results of this examination.

(b) The Government of Tripura have intimated that of the seven candidates allotted to the Tripura Civil Service, Class II, one has since been appointed, one has declined the offer of appointment and two have been offered appointment. Regarding the appointment of the remaining three candidates, the matter is under correspondence between the State Government and the Union Public Service Commission and that Government will take appropriate steps after hearing from the Union Public Service Commission.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

Civil Service Class II Officers allotted to Union Territories

6502 SHRI BRENDER SINGH RAO : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the number of candidates who have been allotted the Civil Service Class II in the Union Territories on the basis of the I.A.S. etc. examination 1970 ;

(b) how many out of them have been appointed and how many are still to be appointed ; and

(c) the reasons for delay in appointing the remaining candidates ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) On the basis of the results of the I.A.S. etc. Examination, 1970, sixteen candidates were

allotted to the following Civil Services, Class II in the Union Territories —

Delhi Andaman Nicobar Islands Civil Service Class II	5
Tripura Civil Service, Class II	7
Pondicherry Civil Service, Class II	4
Total	16

(b) and (c) Of the five candidates allotted the Delhi-Andaman Nicobar Islands Service, Class II, four have since been appointed and the remaining candidate has declined the offer of appointment.

Of the four candidates allotted to the Pondicherry Civil Service Class II, one has since been appointed and the remaining three candidates have declined the offers of appointment.

The Government of Tripura have intimated that of the seven candidates allotted to the Tripura Civil Service, Class II, one has since been appointed, one has declined the offer of appointment and two have been offered appointment. They have further intimated that the matter relating to the appointment of the remaining three candidates is under correspondence between them and the Union Public Service Commission and that appropriate steps will be taken by them after hearing from the Union Public Service Commission.

Separate editions of newspapers since 1967

6503 SHRI VFKARIA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the number of newspapers allowed to bring out separate editions from different places after 1967, their names, place of publication and circulation of the new editions, and

(b) the newspaper allocated to them newspaper-wise and year-wise ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND

BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA : (a) and (b): A statement is placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—2060/72],

Relay fast by Central Government Employees in Chandigarh against Government's decision to discontinue payment of C. C. A

6504 **SHRI S M BANERJEE :** Will the **PRIME MINISTER** be pleased to state

(a) whether the Central Government employees at Chandigarh are observing relay fast as a protest against Government of India's decision not to continue payment of city compensatory allowance;

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to meet this demand;

(c) whether the matter has been referred to Finance Ministry, and

(d) if so, with what results?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT ON PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). The Minister for Revenue and expenditure has already indicated in his reply on 28th April 1972 in Lok Sabha to part (c) of Unstarred Question No. 4423 by Shri Phool Chand Verma on the same subject that the matter was under examination

विशेष-विशेष पक्षियों, पशुओं आदि के डाक टिकट

6505. **श्री खगूबाल खन्नाकर :** क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत सरकार ने देश के विशेष पक्षियों के डाक टिकट पहले जारी किये थे;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या अब कुछ विशेष पशुओं जैसे "ऐतिहासिक" शेर, बेलक घोड़ा और विश्वविख्यात हेरी नामक भारतीय कुत्ते के भी

डाक टिकट निकट भविष्य में जारी करने का सरकार का विचार है; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो कब पशुओं के डाक टिकट कब तक जारी किए जाने की सम्भावना है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

संचार मंत्री (श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा) :

(क) 31 दिसम्बर, 1968 को भारतीय पक्षियों पर चार डाक टिकटों की एक सीरीज निकाली गई थी।

(ख) और (ग). 1962 और 1963 में भारतीय वन्य जीवन पर यह डाक-टिकट निकाले गए थे जिनमें गैंडा, गौर, हिमालय का पंढा, हाथी, चीता और शेर चित्रित किए गए थे। 15 मार्च, 1967 को चीता पर भी एक डाक टिकट निकाला गया था। भारतीय वन्य जीवन/पशुओं पर नए डाक-टिकट निकालने की योजना बनाते समय अन्य पशुओं को ध्यान में रखा जाएगा।

Free of charge Telephone Connections to Ministers, Deputy Ministers and Secretaries

6507 **SHRI SAMAR GUHA :** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Telephone connections the Prime Minister, the Cabinet Ministers, the State Ministers and the Deputy Ministers are entitled to free of charges in their (a) Offices and (b) residential quarters;

(b) the number of free Telephone connections Secretaries, Joint Secretaries and Deputy Secretaries of different Ministries are entitled to in (a) Offices and (b) Residences;

(c) the actual number of such free Telephones in the Offices and Residences of each of the Ministers and various Secretaries; and

(d) whether besides free Telephones they have extra telephones on rental basis if so, their number?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) : (a) to (c). Telephone connections to the Prime Minister, the Cabinet Ministers, State Ministers, Secretaries, Joint Secretaries and Deputy Secretaries are provided both at Offices and Residences on receipt of demands from the Ministries concerned, and as such the P & T Department or the Ministry of Communications have no say in the matter of regulating such facilities.

(d) Telephones taken on rental basis are provided according to the normal allotment rules as to other members of the public and no separate statistics of connections provided in private capacity to Ministers or Secretaries and other Government officers mentioned above are maintained by the Department.

raid by CBI on the House of an Officer of Space Research Centre in Thumba

6508. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the house of an officer of the Space Research Centre has been raided by the Central Bureau of Investigation and certain electronic equipment belonging to the rocket station has been seized from his house;

(b) if so, the action taken against that officer; and

(c) the steps taken to prevent the outflow of valuable equipments from this station with the help of certain Officers ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI-MATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) to (c). The house of an officer of the Indian Space Research Organisation at Thumba was raided by the Central Bureau of Investigation on 19th April, 1972. The officer has since been suspended. Investigations by the CBI in this case are proceeding.

Termination of Services of Surplus Employees in Delhi Administration

6509. SHRI PAN NALAL BARUPAL : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be

pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1400 on the 24th November, 1971 regarding absorption of surplus employees of Delhi Administration and state :

(a) whether the services of the failures (30) as well as those who did not take the examination deliberately (197) were actually terminated,

(b) whether the provisions of the Recruitment Rules in so far as the conditions of passing the competitive examination is concerned, were relaxed in favour of the said 30 persons; and

(c) if so, how it is proposed to reconcile the two positions ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN) : Yes, Sir.

(b) By relaxing the provisions of the Recruitment Rules, all Ad-hoc Ex-L.D Cs. are being allowed to appear in the Competitive examination irrespective of their being over-age.

(c) Persons, who will appear in the Competitive Examination and come out successful, will be appointed on regular basis according to their merit in the Competitive Examination.

Demand for Increase in Allocation of Funds for Development of Industrially Backward Regions of U. P.

6510. SHRI NARSINGH NARAIN PANDEY : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Uttar Pradesh Government has demanded an increase in the allocation of funds for development of industrially backward regions in the State for the remaining period of the Fourth Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Central Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI

MOHAN DHARIA) (a) No, Sir

(b) Does not arise

Scheme for Industrial Development of Backward Areas of U P

6511. SHRI NARSINGH NARAIN PANDEY
SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA PANDFY

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state

(a) whether the Uttar Pradesh Government have formulated a scheme for industrial Development of the backward regions and have sent it to the Central Government for approval,

(b) if so, the salient features thereof, and

(c) the reaction of the Central Government thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) (a) No, Sir

(b) and (c) Do not arise

News Reporters and Parliamentary Reporters of A I R

6512 SHRI R. K. SINHA Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 36 on the 15th March, 1972, regarding increased pay for All India Radio Staff artistes and state the main features of the proposals made for providing avenues for promotion of News Reporters (Regional News Unit) and Parliamentary Reporters (Hindi) of All India Radio ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY) : Proposals regarding promotion opportunities for Staff Artistes are under consideration of the Government

Air Artistes' Revised Pay Scale

6513. SHRI R. K. SINHA : Will the

Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state

(a) whether a screening system is being introduced in regard to the application of revised pay scales to AIR Artistes, and

(b) the financial implications per annum involved in such a revision ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY) (a) Yes, Sir, for those categories of Staff Artistes in whose case the revised scales are substantially higher than the original fee scales

(b) the additional expenditure as a result of adoption of the revised fee scales on the basis of average cost of the existing and the revised scales will be of the order of Rs. 35.7 lakhs per annum

Samachar Bharati News Bulletins Covered by A I R

6514 SHRI SUKHDIO PRASAD VERMA Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state the number of news bulletins transmitted by Samachar Bharati and covered by A I R during the years 1970-71 and 1971-72 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY) : No news bulletins are transmitted by Samachar Bharati. Presumably, the Member is referring to the news stories furnished by this news agency. No permanent record of the news stories is maintained.

Regional and Inter-state Imbalances

6515 SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state

(a) whether regional and inter-state imbalances in the economic development of the country are still there,

(b) whether overall impact of the fiscal and other measures of Government

for reduction of these imbalances is marginal and if so, the nature of these imbalances;

(c) the factors responsible for the prevalence of such imbalances even after 22 years of planning;

(d) the measures adopted during the last three years for the elimination of reduction of inter-state and regional disparities in economic development; and

(e) the outcome of the measures so far adopted in physical-terms?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Data base for determining whether the impact of fiscal and other measures has been marginal or otherwise is inadequate to arrive at any definite conclusion in this behalf. It would be correct, however, to say that certain State./regions are ahead of others in respect of economic and social development.

(c) The factors responsible for imbalances in different regions and areas are related to physico-geographic conditions, availability of natural resources, social structure, infra-structure availability as also historical and socio-economic factors. In the case of West Bengal, political conditions in the recent past has also contributed to an aggravation of the situation.

(d) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—2061/72].

(e) The steps mentioned in reply to part (d) of the question have been taken in recent years; it is, therefore, too early to assess their results in physical terms.

Central Reserve Police Force Act stated to be Held Ultra Vires

6516. SHRI B.V. NAIK :
SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention

has been drawn to a recent judgment of the West Bengal High Court holding the Central Reserve Police Force Act as *ultra vires* the powers of Central Legislature;

(b) if so, the main points of judgment; and

(c) the Government's reaction thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F.H. MOHSIN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The High Court of Calcutta has declared the Central Reserve Police Force Act *ultra vires* mainly on the ground that in view of its aim, scope and purpose the Central Reserve Police Act 1949 is an act dealing with "Police" which is exclusively a matter for the State legislature upon; hence the Central legislature had no competence to legislate on the subject.

(c) The Central Government is taking steps to file an appeal against this judgment of the Calcutta High Court.

S C. & S. T. Employees in Central Electronics and Engineering Research Institute Pilani

6517. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA : Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of employees in Central Electronics and Engineering Research Institute (CEERI) Pilani (Rajasthan) as on 31st March, 1972, in different categories;

(b) the ratio of scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe employees in the various categories except in class IV Services;

(c) whether the reservation quota has been fixed in this institution and has gone to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the matter of recruitment and promotion; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C.

SUBRAMANIAM) (a) and (b) The total number of employees in Central Electronics Engineering Research Institute, Pilani as on 31st March, 1972 were 430. Their category-wise break up and the ratio of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe employees in the various categories except in Class IV Services is given in the Statement laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library See No. Lt 2062/72]

(c) and (d) The quota reserved for Scheduled Castes/Tribes candidates could not be kept upto the specified level firstly because all Class I and Class II (Scientific & Technical) posts in the Institute are exempted from the purview of the order prescribing reservation in favour of candidates belonging to scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribes and that recruitment to all scientific and technical posts is done according to rules and regulations of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research and secondly due to non-availability of suitable candidates

A. I. R. Gorakhpur

6518 SHRI NARSINGH NARAIN PANDEY Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Gorakhpur Station of All India Radio is going to be commissioned as per schedule, and

(b) if so, when ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY). (a) and (b) There has been some delay in completing the project according to the schedule fixed earlier. Now the transmitter will be ready for commissioning in July, 1972. It will relay programmes fed to it from Lucknow station. The studios at Gorakhpur will be ready for commissioning during 1973-74.

केन्द्रीय सरकार के राज्यपत्रित कर्मचारियों की विदेशी पत्नियाँ

* 6519. श्री हुसैन अहमद सादुल्लाह : क्या प्रधानमंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) इस समय सरकार के ऐसे कितने राज्यपत्रित अधिकारी हैं जिनकी पत्नियाँ विदेशी हैं,

(ख) क्या इनमें कुछ ऐसे अधिकारी भी हैं जिन्होंने एक जीवित पत्नी होने हुए भी विदेशी महिलाओं से विवाह किए, और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो उनकी संख्या कितनी है और उनमें से कितने अधिकारियों ने ऐसा करने के लिए सरकार से पूर्व अनुमति ली थी ?

गृह मंत्रालय और कामिक विभाग से राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम निवास मिर्चा) (क) में (ग) सूचना एक्जिन की जा रही है और यथाशीघ्र सदन के अटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

Grant in Aid for Development of Backward Districts of Andhra Pradesh

6520 SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state

(a) the number and names of the applicants who got their names registered for grant-in-aid from Central Government for industries located or to be located in the backward districts of Andhra Pradesh and the particulars of those industries, District wise,

(b) the amount of money granted so far to the State of Andhra Pradesh for this purpose, and

(c) the criteria adopted while distributing the money ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) (a) to (c) Under the 10% Central outright grant or Subsidy scheme, 1971, 120 applicants are reported to have registered themselves with the State Government. The applicability of the scheme and the manner of disbursement have been given in detail in the Gazette notification dated 26.8.1971. According to the scheme, a State level Committee is to be formed to screen the applications and make disbursements in the

manner laid down. The State Government have further reported that none of the applications has matured for disbursements and there fore, no disbursements have been made. The subsidy is payable on the fixed capital investment (in land, buildings and machinery) of the new industrial units or units effecting substantial expansion, having a total fixed capital investment not exceeding Rs. 50 lakhs in each case. Cases involving total fixed capital investment exceeding Rs. 50 lakhs in each case could also be considered on merits by the Central Government on the recommendation of the State level committees.

Diffusion of Ownership of Newspapers

6521. SHRI D.K. PANDA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to State :

(a) whether the Central Working Committee of the All India Newspaper Employees Federation at its two day session in New Delhi recently, demanded diffusion of ownership for newspapers and other measures to ensure true freedom of the press; and

(b) if so, the precise nature of their demands ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA) : (a) Government have seen reports in the Press to this effect.

(b) The following suggestions are reported to have been made in the policy statement issued by the Federation after their two-day session in New Delhi in the last, week of April 1972 :-

- (1) The recommendations of the press Commission for curbing monopolistic trends in the newspaper industry should be implemented.
- (2) Legislation for diffusion of ownership of newspapers should not be allowed to be shelved by big newspaper interests.
- (3) Newspapers should not be per-

mitted, if need be by Legislation, to resort either to closure, retrenchment, reduction in emoluments or any adverse change in the service conditions of journalists and non-journalists.

- (4) All small and medium newspapers should implement the awards of journalists and non-journalists wage board before they become entitled to the 20 per cent increase in the newsprint quota under the current year's policy.
- (5) Steps should be taken to make the country selfsufficient in newsprint and, in the interim period, imports should be arranged from rupee payment and socialist countries.
- (6) A price-page schedule, as recommended by the press Commission, should be implemented.

More Time For Broadcast on Tamil Nadu over A.I.R.

6522. SHRI M. RAJANGAM : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether a proposal to devote more time for information about Tamil Nadu in Tamil news bulletin, broadcast from A.I.R. Delhi, is under consideration; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Radio Station at Madurai

6523. SHRI M. RAJANGAM : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is proposed to instal a Radio Station at Madurai; and

(b) if so, when ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY) (a) No, Sir

(b) Does not arise

Preparation of Newsreels about States

6524 SHRI M RAJANGAM will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state

(a) the total number of newsreels prepared about various States in India during the last two years, State-wise,

(b) the number and titles of newsreels pertaining to the Tamil Nadu State during the above period, and

(c) the main features of the newsreels programme to be undertaken in future about Tamil Nadu?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA) (a) Films Division covers news worthy events in all parts of the country. No particular newsreel is devoted to a specific State. The Films Division produced during 1970 and 1971, 104 regular weekly Indian News Reviews, 70 regional editions of newsreels and a few special newsreels. These newsreels included news-worthy items from various parts of the country and the world.

(b) A Statement of news items pertaining to Tamil Nadu State, which were included in Films Division's newsreels during 1970 and 1971 is laid on the Table of the House [*Placed in Library. See No. TL-2063/72*].

(c) Films Division will continue to cover newsworthy events in all parts of the country including Tamil Nadu in its newsreels.

Capital Investment in Industries in the Country and West Bengal

6525, SHRI JYOTIRMAY BOSU: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOP-

MENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of capital invested industry-wise and month-wise in West Bengal from December, 1971 to April, 1972,

(b) the total investment in new industries, industry-wise and month-wise from December 1971 to April, 1972, and

(c) Comparative investment figures for Maharashtra, Gujarat and Tamil Nadu?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) (a) to (c). Investment data in private sector industries become available after a considerable lapse of time as this involves analysis of the balance sheets of companies. Hence the State-wise industry-wise, month-wise data asked for are not readily available. However, as stated in the Economic Survey 1971-72 Presented to Parliament in the beginning of the current session, various economic indicators suggest that "there has been a marked quickening pace of investment during 1971-72".

Expansion of Dunlop India Limited

6526 SHRI CHANDRA SHERHAR SINGH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state

(a) Whether Dunlop India Limited has applied for expansion of its Ambattur plant near Madras

(b) if so, whether Government have sanctioned this expansion plan without referring it to the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Commission; and

(c) the outlines of expansion plans?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) To effect a substantial expansion to the extent of two lakhs numbers each of Truck/Bus tyres and tubes per annum.

Arrest Of Pak Nationals in Malpura District

6527. SHRI M. M. JOSEPH :
SHRI CHANDULAL CHAND-
RAKAR :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state;

(a) Whether some Pakistani nationals were arrested in Malpura District on 24th April, 1972; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government against them ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN) : (a) and (b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Action to Stop Hooch Sale in Delhi

6528. SHRI M. M. JOSEPH : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) Whether any co-ordinated action to stop hooch sale has been considered by the Delhi Administration;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by Government in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN) : (a) to (c). A Statement is Laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT—204/72]

Alleged Arrest of Persons for Lifting of Vehicles in Delhi

6529. SHRI M. M. JOSEPH : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state ;

(a) Whether some persons were arrested in April, 1972 in Delhi for the lifting of vehicles; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof and the

action taken by Government against them ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN) : (a) Yes, 11 persons were arrested in Delhi during April, 1972 in connection with the theft of vehicles,

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT—206/72]

बमबम हवाई अड्डे पर जाली पारपत्रों के साथ व्यक्तियों की गिरफ्तारी

6530. श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :

श्री हुकूम चन्द कछवाय :

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अप्रैल, 1972 के अन्तिम सप्ताह में कलकत्ता के दमदम हवाई अड्डे से कुछ व्यक्तियों को गिरफ्तार किया गया था जिनके पास जाली पारपत्र थे; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उन व्यक्तियों के नाम क्या हैं और उनके विरुद्ध सरकार ने क्या कार्रवाई की है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री एफ०एच० मोहसिन) : (क) और (ख) : पश्चिम बंगाल सरकार से सूचना अभी आनी है और प्राप्त होने पर सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

जलपाइगुड़ी (पश्चिमी बंगाल) के निकट बालापाड़ा में एक खाई से चीनी राकेट प्रक्षेपणास्त्रों का कथित बरामद होना

6531 श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :

श्री नरसिंह नारायण पांडे :

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि अप्रैल, 1972 के अन्तिम सप्ताह में जलपाइगुड़ी के निकट बालापाड़ा में खाई से चीनी राकेट प्रक्षेपणास्त्र बरामद हुए थे; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो बरामद हुए शस्त्रास्त्रों का व्योरा क्या है और सरकार भविष्य में इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कदम उठाने जा रही है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री एफ० एच० मोहसिन) : (क) और (ख). पश्चिम बंगाल सरकार द्वारा प्रेषित सूचना के अनुसार चीन में बने दो राकेट लांचर, जिनके बंगला देश से तस्करी किये जाने का सन्देह है, 30-4-1972 को जलपाईगुडी जिले में सीमा तटवन्ध के समीप बालापाडा में एक खाई में बरामद किए गए थे ।

सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों में कड़ी निगरानी रखी जा रही है और अवैध हथियारों को बरामद करने के लिए नियमित तलाशियां ली जा रही हैं ।

दिल्ली में दिसम्बर, 1971 में ब्लैक-आउट नियमों का उल्लंघन

65 2. श्री मनशाह प्रधान .

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय .

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या दिसम्बर, 1971 में भारत-पाक युद्ध के दौरान दिल्ली में "ब्लैक-आउट" नियमों का बड़े पैमाने पर उल्लंघन किया गया था;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस सम्बन्ध में कितने व्यक्तियों का चालान किया गया; और

(ग) उनमें राजपक्षित अधिकारियों और अन्य सरकारी कर्मचारियों की संख्या अलग-अलग क्या है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री एफ० एच० मोहसिन) (क) दिल्ली प्रशासन द्वारा दी गई सूचना के अनुसार दिसम्बर, 1971 में भारत-पाकिस्तान युद्ध के दौरान 'ब्लैक-आउट' नियमों का उल्लंघन किया गया था किन्तु बड़े पैमाने पर नहीं ।

(ख) 16 व्यक्तियों का चालान 'ब्लैक-आउट' नियमों के उल्लंघन के लिए तथा 2800 व्यक्तियों का चालान यातायात-प्रतिबन्धों के उल्लंघन के लिए किया गया था ।

(ग) सरकारी कर्मचारियों, राजपक्षित अथवा अराजपक्षित, के लिए कोई भ्रमण से रिकार्ड नहीं रखा गया था ।

आत्म समर्पण करने वाले डाकुओं से विदेशी शस्त्रास्त्रों सहित बरामद किए शस्त्रास्त्र

6533. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी .

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या 1972 के अप्रैल और मई मास में मध्य प्रदेश में आत्म-समर्पण करने वाले डाकुओं से जो शस्त्रास्त्र बरामद हुए, वे उनमें से कुछ विदेशी थे,

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार ने यह जानने का प्रयत्न किया है कि उनके पास विदेशी शस्त्रास्त्र कहाँ से आए, और

(ग) बरामद हुए विदेशी शस्त्रास्त्रों की संख्या और व्योरा क्या है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री एफ० एच० मोहसिन) : (क) जी हाँ, श्रीमान्,

(ख) इस सम्बन्ध में जाँच-पड़ताल हो रही है ।

(ग) 13-5-1972 तक 12 स्वचालित राइफलें 18 स्टेनगन, 2 टी. एम. सी., सप्तर 303 राइफलें, और 59 अन्य बोर की राइफलें तथा गने बरामद की गई हैं । इनमें बहुत सी विदेश में बनी हैं ।

Inclusion of Kerala land reforms (Amendment) Act and Kanan Devan Hills (Resumption of lands) Act in the Ninth Schedule of constitution

6534. SHRIMATI

BHARGAVI

THANKAPPAN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received a copy of the Resolution adopted unanimously by the Kerala Legislative Assembly demanding the inclusion of Kerala Land Reforms (Amendment) Act and the Kanan Devan Hills (Resumption of Lands) Act 1971 in the Ninth Schedule of Constitution ; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) Yes Sir.

(b) In view of the Supreme Court upholding the validity of Kanan Devan Hill's (Resumption of Land) Act, 1971, it has been decided in consultation with the State Government that it is not necessary to include this Act in the Ninth Schedule to the Constitution. With regard to the Kerala Land Reforms (Amendment) Act, 1969 and similar amending Act of 1971, the State Government has been consulted and their final views are awaited.

Central assistance sought by Government of Kerala for Removing unemployment in the State

6535. **SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN :** Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Kerala have sought any financial assistance from the Central Government with a view to solving the problem of unemployment among Engineers, Graduates, Post-Graduates and Doctors in the State ; and

(b) if so, the amount of money given by Central Government to the State Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) : (a) and (b). Among the Schemes submitted by the Kerala Government in 1971 for creation of employment opportunities during the Fourth Plan period, the following related to the creation of

employment avenues for engineers, graduates and post-graduates :

	(Rs. lakhs)
(i) Kerala State Engineering Technicians Industrial Cooperative Society :	79.00
(ii) Functional Industrial Estates :	180.00
(iii) Employment of Post-graduates.	100.00

In 1971-72 an amount of Rs. 48 lakhs was allocated to the State Government by the Ministry of Industrial Development for schemes at (i) and (ii) above and also for hire-purchase of indigenous machinery. However out of this the State Government could utilise only Rs. 15.7 lakhs.

In response to planning Commission letter of 3rd April, 1972 addressed to the State Governments/Union Territories, the Kerala Government has submitted a few days ago, Special Employment Programmes amounting to Rs. 3.74 crores for 1972-73 which are currently under examination in the Planning Commission. Some of the proposals relate to rural dispensaries and cooperative dispensaries which would provide employment opportunities to Doctors and Para medical personnel. Similarly the proposals relating to Water Resources Survey, Industrial Testing Laboratory, milk production scheme, cattle breeding, etc. would provide employment opportunities to Engineers, Veterinary doctors and other personnel. The amount that will be made available for these schemes will be determined only after the scrutiny of the schemes is over.

Expansion of Punalur Paper Mills Limited (Kerala)

6536. **SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN :** Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether any proposal for expansion of M/s. Punalur Paper Mills Limited, Punalur (Kerala State) has been submitted for consideration to the Central Government ; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government thereon ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). The proposal of M/s. Punalur Paper Mills Ltd., for effecting substantial expansion of their capacity from 12,500 tonnes to 33,000 tonnes has been approved.

Their second application for a further expansion from 33,000 to 50,000 tonnes is under consideration of the Government.

Applications for grant in aid for industries in backward Areas of Kerala

6537. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applicants who got their names registered for grant-in-aid from Central Government for industries located in the backward areas of Kerala State;

(b) the amount of money which has so far been granted to the State of Kerala for this purpose; and

(c) the criteria adopted while distributing the money?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) to (c). Under the 10% Central outright grant or subsidy scheme, 1971, the district Alleppey from Kerala has been selected for grant of this subsidy and 39 applicants are reported to have registered themselves with the State Government. The applicability of the scheme and the manner of disbursement have been given in detail in the Gazette notification dated 26th August, 1971. According to the scheme, a State level committee is to be formed to screen the applications and make disbursements in the manner laid down. The State Government have further reported that none of the applications has matured for disbursement and no disbursements have been made.

Funds allotted for P & T Employee's Quarters in Kerala

6538. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the funds allotted for the Kerala Circle for construction of quarters for P&T employees during Fourth Five Year Plan;

(b) the amount already invested out of the allotment; and

(c) whether the Postmaster General, Kerala Circle, asked for additional funds and if so, the amount asked for?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a): Original allotment was for Rs. 45.60 lakhs. Subsequently an additional allotment of Rs. 22 lakhs was made, totalling Rs. 67.60 lakhs,

(b) Sanctions for Rs. 47.20 lakhs have already been issued and additional sanctions of Rs. 22 lakhs are being issued.

(c) Yes, Rs. 190 lakhs.

Recruitment of Ex-Army officials in Directorate of Civil Defence and Home Guards

6539. SHRI SATPAL KAPUR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred question No. 2355 on the 16th June, 1971 regarding the recruitment of ex-army officials in the Directorate of Civil Defence and Home Guards and state:

(a) whether the required information has since been collected; and

(b) if not, the reasons for delay?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) The required information has since been received and is being scrutinised. It will be supplied to the Department of Parliamentary Affairs shortly for being laid on the Table of the House.

(b) Does not arise.

**Use of staff Car in Civil Defence
Organisation of Delhi**

6540. SHRI SATPAL KAPUR : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4953 on the 16th December, 1970 regarding use of staff car in Civil Defence Organisation of Delhi and state

(a) whether the required information has since been collected, and

(b) if not, the reasons for delay ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN) : (a) Yes, Sir. The required information has since been collected and supplied to the Department of Parliamentary Affairs on 15.12.72 for being laid on the Table of the House.

(b) Does not arise.

**Scheduled caste and Scheduled Tribe
Employees in Department of
Atomic Energy**

6541. SHRI AMBESH : Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) The number of Class I, II, III and IV posts in the Department of Atomic Energy and its allied offices,

(b) The number of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe employees working in each of the above categories of posts; and

(c) The names of the post exempted from direct recruitment under UPSC (Exemption from Consultation) Regulation 3958 ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI MATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) and (b). The number of posts in the Department of Atomic Energy and its constituent Units and the number of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe employees are as given below :

Class of post	Number of posts	Number of employees	
		Scheduled Caste	Scheduled Tribe
Class I	3221	15	2
Class II	1337	9	—
Class III	9478	394	58
Class IV	2259	551	85

(c) All posts

**Publications Division's Booklets and
Leaflets in Telugu**

6542. SHRI K. KODANDA RAMI REDDY : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the number of booklets and leaflets published by the Publications Division in Telugu is negligible, and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA) : (a) No, Sir. Out of 515 publications brought out in 11 Indian languages other than Hindi, 45 were in Telugu. Six more publications in Telugu are at present in various stages of production.

(b) Does not arise.

**Branch of Film Censor Board in
Hyderabad**

6543. SHRI K. KODANDA RAMI REDDY : Will the Minister of INFORMATION & BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether in spite of innumerable representations from time to time, no effort has been made to open a Branch Office of the Film Censor Board in Hyderabad, and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION &

BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA) : (a) and (b). The number of films actually produced in Andhra Pradesh does not justify opening of a separate Regional Office of the Central Board of Film Censors at Hyderabad.

Commemorative Stamp in Memory of Shri T. Prakasam Pantulu

6544 **SHRI K. KODANDA RAMI REDDY :** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the state Government of Andhra Pradesh has repeatedly requested Government to issue a commemorative stamp in the memory of late Shri T. Prakasam Pantulu;

(b) whether a memorandum was also submitted by the M.P.s from Andhra Pradesh with regard to the above; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H.N. BAHUGUNA) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) It has been decided to bring out a commemorative Stamp in honour of Shri T. Prakasam Pantulu during the Year 1972 ?

Clearance of Godavari Barrage and Vamsadhara Project by Planning Commission

6545. **SHRI K. KODANDA RAMI REDDY :** Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the clearance for Godavari Barrage Project in its entirety and Vamsadhara Project is still pending with the Planning Commission;

(b) whether the Andhra Pradesh Government has reminded the Planning Commission to clear Godavari Barrage Project in its entirety; and

(c) if so, the reasons for delay in clearing the above two projects ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) : (a) No, Sir. The Godavari Barrage and Vamsadhara Project were cleared by the Planning Commission in December, 1971 and February 1972 respectively.

(b) Does Not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

Production of salt in Hindustan Salts Ltd.

6546 **SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA :** Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Hindustan Salts Limited has not made any progress towards the production of salt as planned

(b) if so, whether Hindustan Salts Limited has not established any units for the manufacture of by-products of salt particularly soda ash;

(c) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government for setting up such a unit at Sambhar in Rajasthan; and

(d) if so, the salient features thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) :

(a) No, Sir. Production of salt is more or less according to the targets fixed. Targets of production are fixed every year before commencement of the manufacturing season after taking into account (1) likely demand for salt (2) stock in hand and (3) estimated rainfall

(b) No plant for manufacture of Soda Ash has so far been established. However, three by products viz., Fertiliser Table Salt, Sodium Sulphate and Birkelite are manufactured by Sambhar Salts Limited, a subsidiary of Hindustan Salts Limited at Sambhar on a pilot plant scale.

(c) and (d). Sambhar Salts Limited have a proposal under consideration for the

establishment of a plant for the manufacture of 66,000 tonnes per annum of Soda Ash and Ammonium Chloride/Ammonium Sulphate

12 hrs.

Re ADJOURNMENT MOTION

(Query)

MR. SPEAKER We will now take up the Calling Attention Notice

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) May I seek your permission to raise a very important matter? I have given notice of an adjournment motion which fulfils all the conditions required by the Rules of Procedure. It relates to the unprecedented drought conditions in Bengal.

MR. SPEAKER The next business in the agenda is the Calling Attention. So unless I call him, why should he get up?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU Matters relating to adjournment motion are raised immediately after the question hour. Rule 60 is very clear on the subject. I have raised it after the question hour. We want this adjournment motion about the drought conditions in West Bengal to be allowed to be discussed in this House.

MR. SPEAKER Will he please sit down?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU Are you giving some time to this House for the discussion of these unprecedented drought conditions?

MR. SPEAKER I am thinking over it. You say that you are entitled to raise it after the question hour. Kindly read Direction No. 2.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU But the Directions cannot supersede the rules. May I draw your attention to rule 58? I have fulfilled all the requirements for giving notice of an adjournment motion. Now you have to fix up the time.

MR. SPEAKER I have not given my consent yet.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU I have fulfilled the conditions.

MR. SPEAKER You may have fulfilled the conditions. But I have not given my consent.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU How can you withhold consent when I have satisfied all the requirements? This is a very serious matter.

MR. SPEAKER All the conditions are satisfied except the consent of the Speaker.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU The rules are very clear and I have fulfilled them.

MR. SPEAKER I am also very clear about it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU Are you going to allow a discussion on it?

MR. SPEAKER I am thinking about it.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) Under item No. 9 of the agenda, the Minister of Agriculture is making a statement on the drought conditions.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU That has nothing to do with the adjournment motion. It is a *Suo Motu* statement. Sir, will you allow a discussion?

MR. SPEAKER I have not decided about it. When I have decided about it I will let him know. I have not accepted any adjournment motion yet.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU How can you summarily dismiss it like that?

MR. SPEAKER I am not bound to give the reason in the House.

12.03 hrs.

Re - CALLING ATTENTION NOTICE

(Procedure)

MR. SPEAKER We will now take up the calling Attention. Shri Hari K. Shro Singh.

श्री राम बतार शास्त्री (पटना) : अध्यक्ष महोदय मेरा प्वाइंट आफ ऑर्डर है कॉलिंग अटेंशन के ऊपर। जो स्टेटमेंट होने जा रहा है उसकी कापी हम लोगो को नहीं मिली है। वह तो पहल से मिलनी चाहिए।

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : I am ready to make the statement,

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Aipur) : Why it is that the copy is not being supplied to us?

MR SPEAKER : The statement was delayed

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : This change of the practice to please the Ministry is not desirable

MR SPEAKER : The statement is only provided to the speaker and the Minister reads the statement. If the statement has not been supplied to members I think he should be asked to read the statement in the House,

SHRI S M BANERJEE (Kanpur) : What about the supply of the copy in advance?

SHRI H N MUKERJEE (Calcutta-North-East) : Are you changing the convention you have yourself started of getting a typed or cyclostyled copy of the statement by the member in advance? Are you changing that convention? Of course if, you say that, you are welcome to do whatever you like

MR SPEAKER : Let me study it. I hope, you will not press for the ruling on this immediately

SHRI H N MUKERJEE : You cannot suddenly and abruptly change it

MR SPEAKER : I have to get, advice also not purely suddenly

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : The observation which fell from your lips a little while ago will only encourage the Ministers not to supply copies of the statements.

MR SPEAKER : We can take it up at a little later stage, tomorrow if you like

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) : The Call Attention motions are finalised at 10 O'Clock every day. The balloting is done at 10 O'Clock. Now 23 hours have elapsed, they consume billions of rupees of the people. They have got a big establishment. They cannot prepare a statement and give it to the Members? This House has been regarded in utter contempt. I am sorry to say it. Don't take it otherwise. You are not doing anything to remedy that

MR SPEAKER : I have to do something every day

SHRI S M BANERJEE : May I remind you of the directive given? It should be given at least half an hour before

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : There should be a privilege motion against the Minister. A clear directive is there that the statement will be supplied half an hour before

MR SPEAKER : I have qualified that also. Sometime the notices go very late. This Call Attention notice came yesterday. It was sent to the Minister. Sometimes, the subjects are so complicated that the Ministers do get late in getting full information. If do not give full information, then you come with a privilege motion that the latest information was not included in that. So, if you like, we can wait for some time, say, 15 minutes and supply the information to the Members

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJBHADUR) : There was no attempt and there cannot be any attempt on our part not to supply copies of the statement. But there are limitations sometimes, as you have rightly observed. The copies will be supplied and you can, certainly, fix up any time,

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : It is sent in triplicate. A copy goes to the Minister. He gets it by half past eleven at least. It is past 24 hours now.

MR. SPEAKER The Minister does not know at that time whether it is going to be admitted or not. It is only when our intimation goes

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU At 10' Clock it is finalised. The balloting takes place at 10' Clock,

MR. SPEAKER On such important matters when you need some information on foreign affairs, sometimes it takes time. We sent it in the afternoon. I do not approve of the practice that this statement should come at the clock of time.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU It has not come at all.

MR. SPEAKER The Minister had informed me a little earlier that the statement would get delayed. Now, the statement is ready. Unfortunately the Members could not get it. If you like, we can delay it for another 10 to 15 minutes.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU I regret to say that it is difficult to get a copy from the Minister in time. (*Interruptions*) It is a matter of shame and regret.

MR. SPEAKER Don't use such language.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE Before we take a decision, I want to make a submission. On Call Attention notices we want a copy of the statement in advance because these statements are quite lengthy statements. We have not got the same memory as the hon. Minister has. Our memory is short. We read the statement so that we can put relevant questions. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU The I.Q. of the Minister should be tested.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE We cannot have a copy of the statement? At 10-30 A.M. the Call Attention notice was given. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH (Nandyal) : The hon. Member should not make disparaging remarks against a Minister personally, Sir, you have rightly

said, in certain cases, when the statement is not supplied to the Members in time, the Minister will read the statement. Previously the Ministers used to read the statement, copies were not supplied to Members. But you have made a welcome departure of providing replies to these Members. While he can ask the Minister for reply, disparaging remarks personally against the Minister must be excluded from the record.

MR. SPEAKER The hon. Member has raised this question that previously no statements were supplied to the members, the Minister would just read out the statement. Previously no long speeches were also allowed, only one question was allowed, just a simple question. Now there are long speeches, and it is becoming a right in the shape of convention. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH I am not questioning that. My point was about the disparaging remarks made by the Member against the Minister.

MR. SPEAKER He does not spare any of us. That is the problem.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU It was very Parliamentary.

MR. SPEAKER Not at all. That has become a part of your habit. I do not want to go to extreme.

DR. KAILAS (Bombay South) Is it parliamentary—passing personal, disparaging remarks against a Minister? It is not parliamentary at all. It cannot be done. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAI BAHADUR We should treat each other with respect. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER I want to be helped by you and do not want you to make matters more complicated.

DR. KAILAS He was passing personal disparaging remarks against the Minister. It is not fair. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER It is for you to take action. It is such a big Party. (*Interruptions*) When the speaker was tackling it, you were

[Mr Speaker]

sitting quietly ; you never came to my rescue. When something falls on you, then you feel annoyed. *(Interruption)* When something was said about the Minister, you were annoyed what was the point of order ? He was directly attacking the Chair..... *(Interruption)*

SHRI S M- BANERJEE : We should not attack each other, Sir. May I complete my statement ?

MR. SPEAKER . Yes You are very welcome to say what you like.

SHRI S. M BANERJEE In olden days the practice was that the statement was read out by the Minister and we were asking questions. Then the practice was that before coming to the House, we used to get the statement in the Notice Office That was stopped. Then we were getting the statement 20 or 30 minutes before .

MR SPEAKER Do not go into all those things, again.

SHRI S M BANERJEE : A directive should be issued that the statement should come at least half an hour before the call-attention is taken up

MR SPEAKER . Meanwhile, has the statement been circulated ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : If it continues for some more time, it will be circulated.

SHRI S M. BANERJEE . If that is not done then the Minister will lay down the statement on the Table of the House, we will lay down our questions and he will lay down his answers It will all be laying down only and nothing else I would only request . .

MR. SPEAKER : May I request you, now you resume your seat please.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : In this particular case, we should decide about the procedure in which we will also have a say as to whether all the material that is

necessary can be collected within 24 hours or within 22 hours. I think the House should be indulgent and, in a situation like this, if we have to get information from New York and find out the latest position, should not insist that should be taken up necessarily within 22 hours. But within this, we have always been trying to do our best to get the information. We sent telex messages to New York. We also sent messages and some of the messages came rather late, which was inevitable *(Interruptions)* In those circumstances. .. *(Interruptions)* If the statement is not ready, I cannot supply it. If the statement gets ready at 11 30, there are two alternatives. Either I make a formal request that it should be adjourned and put up for tomorrow. That I am prepared to do *(Interruptions)* Let it be handled tomorrow or let it be handled some time in the afternoon. But it is too much to just go on accusing we without trying to understand the problems involved *(Interruptions)* You asked me about something which is happening in New York and you have made certain remarks I have to find out what the remarks are.

SHRI S A SHAMIM (Srinagar) That is not exactly the issue

SHRI SWARAN SINGH . That is the issue. Don't try to be clever

MR SPEAKER : Kindly ask your people to expedite it

SHRI SWARAN SINGH . If this type of situation does arise, then some procedure should be evolved so that we are not unnecessarily questioned and criticised. We have limitations and unless we are present when it is decided to be fixed at a particular time, so that we can have a say *(Interruptions)*. We cannot do it within 22 hours. Let it be done within 48 hours. Something of that nature should be done.

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola) : On a point of order, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER : My only solution to this problem is that the Ministers should set some time limit by which time the information should be available, and if that time limit is not cared for... *(Interruptions)*, If the Minister

is to give information right upto 10 O'clock or 9 O'clock, it will always be presumed that the Information which is received after 9 O'clock, not be the subject of any questions. If the Members think he should give informat on right upto 11 O'clock, in that case, it will also be very much unjustified. So, give whatever information is available upto 9 O'clock. Don't wait for your return telephone calls from New York. Whether the food is cooked or raw, it must be placed before the House. It is for the Members to eat the raw food or the cooked food.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : May I make a submission, Sir ?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : This question was never raised by the Minister. I remember several call attention notices where the Minister went to the Speaker's Chamber, approached the Speaker in the matter and has requested the Speaker...

SHRI VASANT SATHE : A point of order, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER : Kindly keep sitting. I know you are very impatient. Not all the time, don't get up every time. I have already a number of them to deal with. You are a new addition.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : I am also trying to help you, Sir. The point of order is this. Is it in order for a Member to say that the IQ of the Minister should be examined ? It is not in order. Kindly expunge what he has said.

MR. SPEAKER : I did not listen to it. What was that ?

SHRI VASANT SATHE : He said that the Minister's IQ should be examined.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : Well, the Member who put the question, something is wrong with his IQ. I did not take any exception to it.

MR. SPEAKER : Something is basically wrong with the Member also. How many expungations will I go on doing ? Some-

thing must be done to remedy the Member also.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : If you expunge it, I shall have to leave the House altogether.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : There is no question of IQ. Many of us were born as children who were not grown up, but now we have developed.

We had adopted this practice previously that when the Minister objected to any calling-attention being notice taken up immediately and he wanted more time, he used to go to the Speaker and the Speaker used to allow more time and say that it would be taken up at 4 p.m. or 5 p.m. or 6 p.m. as the case may be. I would beg of you to consider one thing. You, Sir, have said that whether the food is cooked or not, it should be laid on the Table of the House. But I may submit that they will never cook the food and they will lay it on the Table of the House..

Mr. SPEAKER : Hon. Members are not coming to any decision. Either they should say that there should be a certain time-limit or there should not be. If there is a time-limit and the item is scheduled, then if in the course of the reply the hon. Minister says that information has to come from New York, then hon. Members feel annoyed over it. Of course, there must be some time-limit..

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : May I make a submission ? In this session of 60 days...

MR. SPEAKER : I have heard enough of his submissions. Let him kindly keep sitting down.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : I shall go to the farthest corner of the House so that I may not pain your ears..

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR : To save the time of the House, may I suggest that this may be taken up at five O'clock ?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS : Yes.

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO (Bobilili, .

[Shri K. Narayana Rao]

12 23 hrs

I wish to seek some clarifications from the Chair. According to the rules, the primary object of the calling-attention is that the Minister concerned must make a statement. That is the exact wording of the rule. You have been kind enough to make a certain relaxation on that the statement may be circulated to the five members who are concerned. The object of the calling attention-notice is to focus attention on a particular issue and not to cross-examine the hon. Minister. The primary object of circulating the statement to the Members concerned is only to enable them to ask for supplementary information. My submission is only this. I would like to know whether you are going to make it a hard and fast rule in all cases or you are going to permit some relaxation in special cases.

SHRI N. K. SANGHI (Jalore) You may call upon the hon. Minister to make the statement now, and we can go ahead with it.

MR. SPEAKER Sometimes, if we have to have certain exceptions, how much time should be given before the statement is typed and got ready?

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR I suggest that this may be taken up at five o'clock.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH It will be ready by five o'clock.

It is only a page and a half. The statement is not very long.

MR. SPEAKER Then, we can take it up after doing this formal work.

I do not think that the practice of putting off the calling-attention-notice to the evening is a very healthy practice. If hon. Members like, we can adopt it and I can allow. But it all depends on hon. Members, because once we do it, it will continue again.

What I propose is that we do the formal business and before the debate on the Finance Bill is resumed, I shall allow the calling-attention-notice, I shall go slow a bit.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

ANNUAL REPORTS OF THE NATIONAL INSTRUMENTS AND OPHTHALMIC GLASS LIMITED AND INSTRUMENTATION LIMITED, AND NOTIFICATIONS UNDER ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES ACT

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY) I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956 —

- (a) Review by the Government on the working of the National Instruments and Ophthalmic Glass Limited, Calcutta, for the year 19 0-71

- (b) Annual Report of the National Instruments and Ophthalmic Glass Limited, Calcutta, for the year 19 0 71 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon [Placed in Library. See No. LT—042/72]

- (a) Review by the Government on the working of the Instrumentation Limited, Kota, for the year 1970-71

- (b) Annual Report of the Instrumentation Limited, Kota, for the year 1970 71 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon [Placed in Library]. See No. LT—20 3/72]

- (2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 :—

- (i) The Copper (Prohibition of Use in the manufacture of Electrical Cables and Wires) Amendment Order, 1972, published in Notification No S O 283(E) in Gazette of India dated the 12th April, 1972 [Placed in Library. See No LT—2044/72]

my permission, nothing that he says will be recorded.

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN **

MR SPEAKER I am not allowing it. This is not the practice of the House. I am surprised, being a lawyer he should do like this.

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN : You must give me a hearing

MR SPEAKER I am not bound to. It is only when I give consent that I need hear him

IAS (RECRUITMENT) SECOND AMENDMENT RULES

IPS (RECRUITMENT) SECOND AMENDMENT RULES

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951 :

- (1) The Indian Administrative Service (Recruitment) Second Amendment Rules, 1972, published in notification No G S. R. 540 in Gazette of India dated the 6th May, 1972. [Placed in Library, see No LT—2046/72]
- (2) The Indian Police Service (Recruitment) Second Amendment Rules, 1972, published in Notification No. G S R 541 in Gazette of India dated the 6th May, 1972 [Placed in Library, See No LT—2047/72]

IPS (FIXATION OF CADRE STRENGTH SECOND AMENDMENT REGULATION SECOND AMENDMENT OF 1972 TO IPS (PAY) RULES

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K C PANT) I beg to lay on the Table a

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN (Kangra) I have given notice of a privilege motion under rule

MR. SPEAKER I shall not allow it

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN Under rule 222

MR. SPEAKER : He cannot raise it unless I allow it

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN May I read out the rule ?

MR. SPEAKER . No I know the rule very well. Let him keep kindly sitting.

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN Because it concerns a Member of Parliament and it has to be put to the House ..

MR. SPEAKER . I do not allow it. Let him please sit down.

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN : May I read out the rule ?

MR. SPEAKER . The hon Member must presume that the Speaker knows it.

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN : The rule is .

MR. SPEAKER ; I am disallowing it. Since the hon. Member is speaking without

**Not recorded.

[Shri K. C. Pant]

copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under subsection (2) of section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951 :

- (1) The Indian Police Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Second Amendment Regulations, 1972, published in Notification No. G. S. R. 451 in Gazette of India dated the 22nd April, 1972. [Placed in Library, see No. LT—2048/72]
- (2) The Second Amendment of 1972 to the Indian Police Service (Pay) Rules, 1954, published in Notification No. G. S. R. 452 in Gazette of India dated the 22nd April, 1972. [Placed in Library, see No. LT—2049/72]

**ACTION TAKEN ON PART II OF REPORT
OF COMMITTEE ON BROADCASTING
AND INFORMATION MEDIA**

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND
BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI NANDINI
SATPATHY) :** I beg to lay on the Table a statement (Hindi and English versions) showing action taken on the recommendations contained in Part II of the Report of the Committee on Broadcasting and Information Media on 'Coordination of Media of Mass Communication. [Placed in Library see No. LT—2050/72]

**COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE
MEMBERS' BILLS AND
RESOLUTIONS**

FOURTEENTH REPORT

**SHRI G. G. SWELL (Autonomous
Districts) :** I present the Fourteenth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.

**COMMITTEE ON SUBORDINATE
LEGISLATION**

THIRD REPORT

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN (Kangra) :
I present the Third Report of the Committee

on Subordinate Legislation.

12.27 hrs.

**STATEMENT RE : DROUGHT
CONDITIONS IN SOME STATES**

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI
ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) :** May I lay
the Statement on the Table ?

MR. SPEAKER : Yes.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE : I
beg to lay on the Table a Statement regarding the drought conditions prevailing in West Bengal, Bihar, Orissa, Rajasthan and other parts of the country.

Statement

Members of the House will kindly recall that I made a statement in the House on April 14, 1972, regarding reported drought and famine conditions in certain parts of the country. As stated by me on that occasion, drought relief measures are still continuing in parts of Maharashtra, Mysore, and Andhra Pradesh where drought conditions occurred last year. In Orissa also, relief operations, necessitated by last year's cyclone and floods are continuing. Besides the areas affected by cyclone and floods, scarcity conditions due to failure of the last kharif crop have developed in some other parts of Orissa and relief measures are undertaken accordingly. In Rajasthan, scarcity conditions have developed in a number of districts. The State Government has initiated relief measures and asked for central assistance. In Bihar, scarcity conditions developed in Santhal parganas inhabited by the Paharias and the State Government took necessary relief measures. In West Bengal due to occurrence of floods last year and with the setting in of the lean and dry season, State Government has already started test relief works and intimated that more such relief works will be started according to requirements. Distribution of gratuitous relief has also been undertaken. Hence in all the cases, as reported to the Government of India, State Government has already taken necessary relief measures.

2. These measures include starting of work so as to create employment opportunities, suspension of land revenue, distribution of gratuitous relief supply of drinking water, opening of fair price shops, distribution of loan for agriculture, repair work and rehabilitation programmes.

3. Central assistance, as required by the concerned State Governments, is given according to the prescribed procedure and, wherever necessary, central teams are deputed for assessment of the situation and to fix ceilings of expenditure to be shared between the centre and the States. Last year, central teams visited the States of Andhra Pradesh, Mysore, Maharashtra, Orissa and West Bengal. On the basis of the recommendations of these teams, central assistance has been released. With regard to Rajasthan, a central team has been constituted and would be visiting the State shortly to assess the situation.

4. Members of the House will kindly appreciate that adequate steps to cope with the scarcity conditions wherever they have developed in the country have been and are being taken. The situation is also being kept under constant watch.

5. The food situation in the country continues to be comfortable and all reasonable requirements of the states with regard to foodgrains for public distribution in the scarcity areas have been and will be fully met.

6. I have stated in the House a number of times that the primary responsibility for undertaking relief measures in areas affected by natural calamities including drought and famine rests with the State Government concerned. Even then, the Central Government, through its various Ministries, keep in constant touch with the State Governments, and all steps to provide relief, as demanded by the situation, will be taken with the co-operation of the State Governments.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kampur) : Kindly allow a discussion on this. This is a very important matter.

MR. SPEAKER : We will try to find time.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) : I am nervous and frightened to get up. Otherwise, I wanted to draw your attention to one matter.

MR. SPEAKER : I long for the day when he gets frightened.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : The rules book of which you are the custodian makes it clear that when a member tables an adjournment motion fulfilling all the requirements in the rules, it should be taken up. I would, therefore, expect in all fairness that the motion should be taken up.

MR. SPEAKER : Minus the Speaker's consent ?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : The Speaker is bound there. If the member fulfils requirements, then the adjournment motion should come up for discussion. This is for your consideration.

SHRIP. VENKATASUBBAIAH (Nandyal) : With regard to the statement laid on the Table by Shri Shinde, it refers to "other parts of the country." I would like to know whether a discussion be allowed.

MR. SPEAKER : This was asked and I said we would take it up in the Business Advisory Committee. Once for all I want to make it clear that I am in favour of discussion of each and every item that members want. It is for them to find time for the discussion. Let members not think that the Speaker comes on the way. The Speaker's permission is always there. My discretion is there in favour of discussion. It is a standing open invitation to all. Only it is a question of availability of time.

12.30 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED REMARKS OF UN SECRETARY
GENERAL RE : INDIA WITH
HOLDING CO-OPERATION
TO UN OBSERVERS IN
KASHMIR

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH (Puri) : I call the attention of the Minister of

[Shri Hari Kishore]

External affairs to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon.

The reported remarks made by the United Nations Secretary General about India withholding cooperation to UN Observers in Kashmir.

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) The UN Secretary-General has submitted a report on May 12, 1972 to keep the Security Council further informed under paragraph 6 of the Resolution 307 (1971). In an earlier report submitted on January 29, 1972 the Secretary-General had stated that the Chief Military Observer was trying to secure the requisite cooperation of India and Pakistan to enable the machinery of UNMOGIP to discharge its function of reporting to the Secretary-General on the observance of the cease-fire and that the discussions had been satisfactorily completed with the Pakistan military authorities and were continuing with the Indian Military authorities. In his latest report, the UN Secretary-General has stated that the situation concerning the functioning of the UN Military Observation machinery in Jammu and Kashmir remained as described in his earlier report and that as a result of this, he has not been in a position to keep the Council fully informed. The Secretary-General has also added that "the machinery of UNMOGIP, which reports to the Secretary-General on the observance of cease-fire in its area of responsibility, continue to be available to the parties if desired".

UNMOGIP was entrusted under the Karachi Agreement of 1949 with the task of supervising the cease-fire line which was established in Jammu and Kashmir as a result of Indo-Pakistan Agreement. That cease-fire line was violated by Pakistan in December, 1971 and no longer exists. A new cease-fire line came into existence on the 17th December, 1971, as a result of the unilateral offer of cease-fire by the Prime Minister which was accepted by General Yahya Khan, the then President of Pakistan.

The UNMOGIP was entrusted with a particular role in respect of a specific cease-

fire line existing at that time, as a result of the Agreement of 1949. While we appreciate the desire of the Secretary-General that UNMOGIP may still have a role, it is quite clear that there is no subsisting agreement for this. This has already been explained to the Chief Military Observer as well as to the UN authorities.

The armed conflict of 1971 has created many problems and it is our desire to resolve them bilaterally so that durable peace may be established.

The UN Secretary-General in his report has referred to the efforts being made by the Governments of India and Pakistan to open direct high level negotiations to resolve their differences including the recent meetings of the Special Envoys of the two countries at Murree and Islamabad which resulted in the Joint Statement of 30th April. With the Summit Meeting shortly due to take place we hope that the cease-fire will be observed strictly thus helping in creating a proper atmosphere for the success of the meeting and in establishing lasting peace between India and Pakistan.

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH Sir, it is not pleasant to call into question the intentions and the policy of the Chief Executive—the Secretary-General—of an organisation like the United Nations Organisation, but when that organisation takes a partisan attitude or fails to appreciate the realities of the situation, then it must be called into question and the facts must be stated clearly.

Sir, the United Nations Organisation has failed on the Kashmir issue not once, not twice not thrice but even now the whole story of the United Nations in regard to the Kashmir question is a story of continuous failure. Therefore, we have to take into account not only the present remarks made by the Secretary-General but the whole policy on the Kashmir issue and the policy of the United Nations towards our country. The United Nations has failed to vacate the aggression committed by Pakistan in Kashmir, and it has failed to implement its own resolution of August 13, 1948.

Secondly, the United Nations Organisation failed to condemn the aggression

committed by Pakistan in 1965. The memory of 1971 is too fresh in our minds to be related in this House. Not only this. When the question of Bangladesh came in, the United Nations suffered the very same paralysis and on the continuing conflict in Vietnam the United Nations even today has failed to discuss the issue at any level. We have to know what the UN wishes to do in regard to the Sub-continent or in regard to the South-east Asia.

The UN team has failed to take note of the serious violations of the ceasefire line in Kashmir when Pakistani troops attacked our border posts and 25 jawans of the Indian Armed Forces were killed. There is a growing feeling in the country that there is a conspiracy among the big powers, the United States and China who in collusion are trying to dominate the UNO and are trying to instigate Pakistan to commit more violations; they have no desire to see peace on the sub-continent. It is not impossible to see that there is a link between these violations and the encouragement which has been given by the latest statement of the Secretary-General of the United Nations alleging non-co-operation by our country on the Kashmir issue.

The problem is how long are we going to continue with this situation which at times gives effective propaganda weapon to Pakistan to use against India in international forums. Is it a fact that the report of the Secretary-General is largely based on the report of the Chief of the United Nations Observer Group in Kashmir who in turn is supposed to have made that report solely on the basis of the complaint submitted by Pakistan. Secondly, has the Government made its reaction known to the Secretary-General that this country is sick and tired of the UN attitude on Kashmir issue and is no longer prepared to tolerate further non-sense.

Thirdly, in view of the blatant partisan attitude adopted by the United Nations Observer Team on which the report of the Secretary-General is based, does the Government think that no longer any useful purpose would be served by the continued presence of the observer team in Kashmir? If the Government comes to this conclusion that the observer team has become redundant and

useless, will the Government request the Secretary-General to withdraw this observer team from Kashmir and if the response of the Secretary-General is in the negative, will the Government on its own request the team to leave our country?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: There may be some misapprehension about the role of the UN, particularly the Secretariat. Let us be quite fair to the UN Secretariat. The Secretariat as such has no executive powers. The Secretary-General executes the decisions of the Security Council or other organs of the UN. So, if in a particular situation there is failure of the United Nations there is no doubt that UN has failed on many occasions, not only in relation to India-Pakistan situation but in relation to situations in other parts of the world also—that is primarily the failure of the sovereign Governments who sit in the various organs of the UN. This is due to the fact that there are no doubt conflicting interests of the various Governments that participate in the UN organs. So it will not be quite fair to lay the blame on the Secretariat or the Secretary-General because he is an instrument and creation of the Charter and he has to function in accordance with the charter and in accordance with the decisions that might be taken by the Security Council, General Assembly or by other organs of the United Nations.

He asked some specific questions to which I will give brief answers. The report that has been sent by the Secretary-General is clear, in which he says that his information on a particular problem is based on the information transmitted to him by the Military Observers Group with whom India is not cooperating, but Pakistan is cooperating. He has made it clear. This is a deliberate attitude that we have adopted that in the absence of any fresh agreement, the UNMOGIP, i.e. the Military Observers Group has no role to play. This is the consequence of a certain attitude that we have adopted in relation to the Military Observers Group. We may not like all that is happening in the UN, but I would not like to be with the hon. Member in his moment of despair that we should tell the UN that they have got nothing to do, that we are sick of their attitude, etc. There are many things on which we may

[Shri Swaran Singh]

be sick of the attitude of the international community, but we cannot run away from these situations. We have to put across our viewpoints with perseverance and determination and sooner or later, our viewpoint, if we continue to project it persistently, would be appreciated. It has been appreciated in the past also. About the UN Observers, I have already clarified the position. I would not like to go into details and spell out all the steps that will be taken if this thing happens or that thing does not happen. It is not wise to adopt an attitude of that nature in relation to an international organisation like the UN.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अब हमारे देश की पाकिस्तान के साथ निकट भविष्य में शीर्ष-वार्ता होने वाली है, ऐसे मौके पर संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ के महासचिव द्वारा भारत के विरुद्ध इस तरह का बयान देना सर्वथा अनुचित और एक तरह का है। इस तरह से बयान देकर उन्होंने जो समझौता-विरोधी ताकते हैं, उनकी मदद करने की कोशिश की है। यह बड़ी ही दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण बात है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, जो पर्यवेक्षक संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ के काश्मीर के अन्दर हैं, वे कोई रास्ता निकालने के लिए हमारे देश में नहीं रखे हैं, बल्कि उनका काम हमारे देश में सन्नाजी गुप्तर का है, पाकिस्तान समेत पड़ोसी देशों के साथ हमारे अच्छे सम्बन्ध विकसित हो, इस काम में वे किसी न किसी रूप में बाधा ही डालने की कोशिश करते रहे हैं—यह बात हमारे देशवासियों के सामने बहुत ही स्पष्ट है। अगर हम शुरू से ही इनके कामों पर निगाह डालें तो यह बात स्पष्ट रूप से सामने आती है। जैसा मल्ला जी ने अभी कहा है कि हम ने जो नीति अपनाई है, उसकी वजह से ये बातें पैदा हुई हैं, इसके मन्दर्भ में मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या आपने पाकिस्तान सरकार को या पाकिस्तान के राष्ट्रपति भुट्टो साहब को यह लिखा है या लिखना चाहते हैं कि वह भी इस बात को समझ लें कि जब तक ये पर्यवेक्षक

काश्मीर में रहेंगे, तब तक हमारे दोनों देशों के मामले हल नहीं होंगे, उसमें रुकावट पड़नी है और वह इस बात पर राजी हो जायें कि ये पर्यवेक्षक यहाँ से चले जायें ?

दोनों देशों के बीच स्थिति सुधरे, इस बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए बंगला देश के जो पाँच लाख बंगाली पाकिस्तान में पड़े हुए हैं, जिनके बारे में संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ के महासचिव को पूरी जानकारी है—क्या आप उनको कहेंगे कि जब तक समस्या का समाधान न निकले, इन लोगों के साथ नो कन्सेन्टेशन कैम्प में पड़े हुए हैं, मानवोचित व्यवहार किया जाय। क्या इस तरह का सूझाव आप संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ के महासचिव को देना चाहते हैं ?

पाकिस्तान के साथ द्विपक्षीय वार्ता को सफल बनाने के लिए, उसमें जो रुकावट पैदा हो रही है या साम्राजियों द्वारा की जा रही है तथा इस तरह के बयानों को दृष्टि में रखते हुए, क्या आप कोई ऐसा फैसला लेंगे कि काश्मीर से राष्ट्र संघ के पर्यवेक्षक चले जायें, उनका यहाँ रहने का कोई मालब नहीं है, इनके यहाँ रहने से शान्ति वार्ता में कोई सहायता नहीं मिलती, बल्कि अवरोध पैदा होता है।

आखिरी बात—महामन्त्रि ने जो बयान दिया है, क्या आपने उनके बयान के विरोध में अपना कोई विरोध प्रदर्शित किया है ? यदि किया है तो आप के बयान में इस तरह की कोई बात नहीं कही गई है ? पहले तो आपने इसके बारे में कोई बयान ही नहीं दिया, पता नहीं क्यों ? लेकिन जब इस तरह की बात आपको सुनाई पड़ी तो क्या आपने उनके पास कोई विरोध-पत्र भेजा ?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : With regard to the first question, the hon. Member is no doubt aware that our lines of communication with Pakistan are disrupted and we are trying to re-establish them. The Emissary level talk was one of the steps in that direction. At the time of the Summit we will be able to discuss with the President

of Pakistan all the issues so that durable peace may be established. In normal atmosphere we take up various matters with the Government of Pakistan, unfortunately, that atmosphere does not exist today. There are far more important things to be discussed between India and Pakistan than this comparatively minor question of the presence or non-presence of the UN observers. All these issues will certainly be discussed at the Summit which we hope will take place before long.

The second question is about Bengalis who are still left with Pakistan. This is a matter which is primarily a matter for discussion between Bangladesh and Pakistan. There are several matters which have to be discussed between Bangladesh, which is a sovereign independent country, and Pakistan. I am sure that this matter will be discussed when the talks take place between the representatives of Pakistan and Bangladesh.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : What is our role ?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : Our role is to look after our own affairs first.

Then it is asked : should we straightway say that the UN Observers should be withdrawn ? I think I have indicated our line of approach; may be, it is less strident than the language which the hon. Member used, but I have said clearly that in the absence of any fresh agreement they have no role to play there. As to what happens to them, it will be for the UN Secretariat to decide as to what they do with regard to them.

Lastly, the hon. Member asked me if we have protested to the Secretary-General. There is nothing to protest. If the report is studied carefully, not the press extracts of that report, on the whole it is a fairly balanced document, and we should not jump to conclusion or try to create a situation where we unnecessarily mount up opposition against our viewpoint in the international community. That is not wise and that is not in our national interest either.

SHRI N. K. SANGHI (Jalore):

From the report submitted by the U. N. Secretary-General to the Security Council, the points are very clear. What he has said is that there is the presence of U. N. observers to supervise the Indo-Pakistan cease-fire line as it existed in 1949 and till today. He has also said that India is not cooperating with the U. N. Observers. Further, he has said that the observance of the cease-fire line by the U. N.M.O.G. P. will facilitate the Summit talks.

In the background of this, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to one thing in which he has said that the U. N. Observers came in existence after the Pakistani aggression in 1949 with the task of supervising the cease-fire line which was established in Jammu and Kashmir as a result of Indo-Pakistan Agreement.

May I draw the attention of the hon. Minister that in 1965 we had a tripartite Agreement under which India and Pakistan negotiated a settlement with the intervention and help of Soviet Union ? Thereafter, the presence of the U. N. observers had become defunct because the United Nations was not a party to that settlement. The cease-fire line in 1949 was decided by an Agreement between India and Pakistan.

Thereafter, in 1971, on 17th December a unilateral cease-fire was offered by India and accepted by Pakistan which resulted in a new cease-fire line. Keeping this in view, I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to why the U. N. Observers have continued to be there after 1965. There has been no necessity of the U. N. Observers by the 1965 Agreement between India and Pakistan when they came to a settlement at Tashkent.

Has Pakistan also objected to the meeting of Flag Officers recently after the Tithwal cease-fire line violation to have the presence of the U. N. Observers ? Is it that on this basis, we did not have the Flag Officers' meeting ?

Do we intend to redeem the two posts which Pakistan has taken recently ? I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to a recent statement made by India's Permanent Representative to the United Nations, Mr. Samar Sen in which

[Shri N. K. Sanghi]

he has said that, "India has no desire to engage in 'polemics'". Further, he has said, "the proposed summit talks would take place in a positive and constructive spirit with a view to achieving durable and lasting peace in the sub-continent."

In a letter to Dr. Waldheim, on May 12, Mr. Sen said :

"India has refrained from sending to you lists of cease-fire violation by Pakistan in the firm belief that if Pakistan is indeed ready and willing to settle differences and disputes between the two countries in a truly friendly and cooperative spirit, direct bilateral negotiations provide the best means."

May I know from the hon. Minister, in the background of the statement made by Mr. Sen, as a member of the United Nations body, is it not desirable for us to keep the United Nations informed as to what is really going on about cease fire line violations? It is not desirable to keep them informed of more than 300 violations that have been committed by Pakistan? Our failure to do so will result in adverse public opinion in world forum.

I would like to have categorical answers from the hon. Minister on these points. Are we going to tell the United Nations that the U. N. Observers are no longer needed, that they have no purpose in the new cease-fire line settled between India and Pakistan?

I would like to know where the U. N. Officers are presently posted.

May I know whether the Flag Officers' meeting did not take place as Pakistan insisted on having U. N. Observers?

I want to know whether we are not going to tell the United Nations about the happenings that are going on about the cease fire line violations by Pakistan.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : I am afraid, the facts as mentioned by the hon. Member are historically not correct. I think, he has collected some information. But his information

is not precise. I am sorry to say that. And that is the reason why he has framed these questions. If the facts were known to him correctly, he would not have framed such questions,

One obvious thing he has repeated is that there was a tripartite Agreement. There was no tripartite Agreement in Tashkent. It was an Agreement between India and Pakistan. It happened to be signed in Tashkent. There is no such thing as a tripartite Agreement. We should not loosely describe these things. Otherwise, in the international community, our position is not fully appreciated.

I do not know from where he got it that after 1965 Agreement, the role of U.N. Observers came to an end. That is not a fact. Even after 1965, after the withdrawal took place, the U.N. Observers did continue to play their normal role because the original cease fire line was restored. Now, the situation is different. Because that ceasefire line which was established as a result of the agreements of 1949 between India and Pakistan — and also the role of observers had been agreed upon — that ceasefire line, has been violated by Pakistan. Therefore, there is no ceasefire line of the year 1948-1949. In the new situation, what should be the role is a matter of agreement. There is no such agreement that has been arrived at. This is the substance of the Government's attitude, and let us not make it over-involved by importing other considerations.

SHRI N. K. SANGHI : The Minister has not answered the basic question about Mr. Sam Sen's information to the Secretary-General.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : The hon. Member was quoting that to me! What he has said is what we have approved. Therefore, to imagine that it is something at like a new bible is a complete misapprehension of the situation. We do continue to inform the Secretary-General and the United Nations organisation through our Permanent Mission of the developing situation. And the most significant development now is that the two countries have bilaterally agreed to discuss and to settle the matters between the two countries. So, it is in the mutual interest of both the countries that

outside agencies and outside powers take less interest in this. That is the basic thing. Some of the suggestions that the hon. Member is impliedly making go counter to this basic approach. One should understand the basic approach in a situation like this. But to satisfy him I would like to inform him that we have kept the secretariat of the U.N. informed of the recent violations or cease fire of which Pakistan has been guilty.

श्री बान सिंह भौरा (भट्टिया): मिनिस्टर साहब ने अभी जबब देते हुए कहा है कि यू० एन० ओ० जो है वह इन्टर्नेशनल शगडों को हल करने में कामियाब साबित नहीं हुआ है। उन्होंने कहा जो स्टेटमेन्ट है वह बैलेन्स है लेकिन इससे ऐसी बान नजर नहीं आती। मैं समझता हूँ यह स्टेटमेन्ट ऐसे ही नहीं दिया गया बल्कि इसके पीछे जरूर कोई बान है। ऐसे वक़्त में जबकि हम पाकिस्तान के साथ बातचीत करने जा रहे हैं, ऐसा स्टेटमेन्ट देना मैं समझता हूँ इसके पीछे बहुत शक्तियाँ हैं जिन्होंने उस वक़्त पाकिस्तान का साथ दिया था जबकि दिसम्बर में पाकिस्तान ने हमारे ऊपर हमला किया था। उस वक़्त वह शक्तियाँ जो पाकिस्तान को हथियार देती थीं और पाकिस्तान के साथ थी, अब भी इसके पीछे उनका हाथ होना कोई नामुमकिन नहीं है। इसके अलावा जो मिलिट्री आडजर्वर की बान करते हैं तो वह उस वक़्त कहाँ गए थे जबकि पाकिस्तान ने हम पर हमला किया था? इतना ही सही, हिंदुस्तान जो अमन और शान्ति चाहता है उस पर भी वे डाउट्स क्रिएट करते हैं। इसलिए यह स्टेटमेन्ट हिन्दुस्तान के खिलाफ जाता है। इसके अलावा मैं समझता हूँ यह स्टेटमेन्ट प्री-ग्लान्ड है, हमारी जो टाक होने जा रही है उसको सैन्टाज करने के लिए दिया गया है। अब भी वह ताकतें, अमरीका और उनके साथी जो हैं, चाहती हैं कि हमारी टाक सबसेमफुल न हो तो इस सिलसिले में हमारा फारेन डिपार्टमेन्ट क्या कदम उठायेगा? और सैक्रेटरी जनरल जिनका काम सिर्फ यू० एन० ओ० के डिस्क्लैमस् को इंप्लीमेंट करना है वह इस तरह

से पोलिटिकल स्टेटमेन्ट देकर ऐसा गटमास्फियर क्रिएट करते हैं, अगर ऐसा न करे इसके लिए सरकार कौन सा कदम उठेगी?

13.00 hrs.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: As to whether other countries are instigating Pakistan to adopt an attitude of intransigence is difficult for me to either confirm or deny. But I think that Pakistan has also to see its own interests and its own interests, we believe, lie in arriving at an agreement with India which is in the interests of both the countries.

Then, the criticism of the report of the Secretary-General, I am afraid, is not fully justified. We may not always like what is stated by the Secretary-General, but, it will not be correct to impute motives to the highest dignitary of the United Nations because he represents the will of the United Nations. He has been appointed by the General Assembly and as such, I would appeal to the hon. Members not to impute motives to the Secretary-General. His judgment may not be correct. You may not agree with his assessment of a particular situation, but, it will not be proper to make any suggestion of the type that the Secretary-General is amenable to influences of the type which the hon. Member mentions.

श्री कमल मिश्र मधुकर (केमरिया): यह बात सही है कि भारत सरकार ने इस मामले में कदम उठाया है कि पाकिस्तान और भारत के बीच में आपसी बानचीन से समस्याओं को हल किया जाय। यह बहुत अच्छा कदम है। लेकिन इस बात को मंत्री महोदय ध्यान में रखेंगे कि जो संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ के महा-सचिव का ब्यान है, जो रिपोर्ट में बातें कही गई हैं, वह ऐसे समय में कही गई हैं जब कि एक तरफ अमरीका और चीन के सम्बन्ध बढ़ रहे हैं और पीकिंग में चाउ-एन-लाई और प्रेसीडेंट निक्सन की बातचीत हुई थी तो उन्होंने कहा था कि पूरी एशिया की ओर दुनिया की शक्तियों को अपने साथ हम लिये हुए हैं। तो क्या इस बात को इस संदर्भ में नहीं माना जाएगा, आपने

[श्री कमल मिश्र मधुकर]

घरभी हाल में वियतनाम में जो अमरीका की कार्यवाही बढ़ी है उसकी आलोचना की है, और इस के चलते हुए वियतनाम में और भी सकट बढ़े है, उन संदर्भ में आप का ब्यान हुआ है। उधर-चाउ-एन-लाई और श्री निक्मन के ब्यान हुए हैं। इन तमाम बयानों के संदर्भ में ही इस ब्यान को क्यों न समझा जाय जिसके जरिये पाकिस्तान को यह बल मिले कि समिट कानफरेस में पाकिस्तान का पलड़ा भारी कर दिया जाय जिसमें पाकिस्तान को कुछ अधिक एड मिल सके, और उसके जरिए पाकिस्तान और हिन्दुस्तान की बातचीत में बाधाये उपस्थित हो जाये और बातचीत सफल न हो सके। क्या ऐसी योजना है उन देशों की, इसकी जानकारी आप को है? और अगर यह जानकारी आप को है तो उस सम्बन्ध में आप ने कौन सी कार्यवाही की है, या करने जा रहे है?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH. We should give enough credit to the capacity of Pakistan to understand the situation that they face and it will not be quite correct to think that Pakistan would be blind to their own interests under instigation from others. Instigation may be there, but the person who is instigated also has a certain approach and a certain attitude and it will not be correct for us to underestimate the capacity of Pakistan to understand what is in their best interests.

13.04 hrs.

FINANCE BILL,—1972 Contd

MR. SPEAKER : Now we take up the resumption of the debate on the Finance Bill.

Shri Ram Sekhar Prasad Singh. He will continue after lunch. Now we adjourn for lunch and reassemble at 2 p.m.

13.05 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after lunch at four minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair]

FINANCE BILL, 1972—Contd.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shri Ram Sekhar Prasad Singh.

श्री रामशेखर प्रसाद सिंह (छपरा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस वित्त विधेयक का समर्थन करता हूँ। साथ ही साथ वित्त मंत्री महोदय को धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि पिछले साल जो स तपूर्ण स्थिति थी, जिस में हमारी आर्थिक स्थिति खराब हो चली थी, उसके रूढ़ने हुए भी इस साल जो कार्यक्रम बनाया गया है उसमें विकास के काम और समाज-कल्याण के काम में दिलचस्पी दिखाई गई है। आशा है कि इस दिलचस्पी के साथ-साथ विकास के काम में और जोर लगाया जायेगा तो समाज में जो डिम्पेरिटी है, विषमता है वह समाप्त होगी।

इस अमर से लाभ उठाकर मैं आपका ध्यान इस ओर खींचना चाहता हूँ कि पिछले युद्ध काल में देश के नौजवानों ने उत्साह में अपनी बलि चढ़ा कर देश की रक्षा की और उसके मान मर्यादा को बढ़ाया। इन नौजवानों में तीन प्रकार के लोग थे। एक तो वह जिन्होंने प्राणों की आहुति दी, जो बलिदान हो गये, दूसरे ऐसे व्यक्ति जो अंग भंग होने के बाद समाज में वापस आये और तीसरे वह व्यक्ति जिन को लड़ाई के बाद हटा दिया गया है। ऐसे व्यक्तियों के लिए जो व्यवस्था सरकार ने की थी वह पूरी नहीं हो पाई है। जैसे-जैसे दिन बीतते जा रहे है, उनके रिहैबिलिटेशन के विषय में कोई कार्यवाही नहीं हो पाई है। जब हम लोग अपने क्षेत्रों में जाते हैं तो देखते हैं कि जो लोग खड़े और मारे गये या जो लोग अपने शरीर छिन्न भिन्न करा कर, अंग भंग करा कर वापस लौटे हैं उन लोगों की सहायता के लिए जो कार्य सम्पन्न करने की सरकार की योजना थी, वह ठीक से सम्पन्न नहीं हो पा रही है। मैं वित्त

मंत्री का ध्यान दिलाऊंगा इस ओर सरकार को दृष्टि कर के सचेष्ट करें ताकि देश की मर्यादा और प्रतिष्ठा रखने के लिए काम करने वाले व्यक्तियों में उत्साह पैदा हों।

आज देश के सामने कुछ महीनों से इस सदन में और इस सदन के बाहर भी लैंड सीलिंग, जोत की सीमा के सीमा निर्धारण, के विषय में बहुत तेजी से चर्चा चल रही है। धाणा है कि इस समस्या का समाधान अब शीघ्र हो जायेगा। पिछले दिनों इस सदन में अपने विचार व्यक्त करते हुए दो माननीय सदस्यों ने, गद्यपि वे दोनों एक ही दल के हैं, विशेष विरोधी विचार व्यक्त किये। एक तो हमारे पूज्य मित्र श्री के० एन० तिवारी थे और दूसरे प्रो० बी० के० आर०बी० राव। दोनों के ही विचार अपनी अपनी गम्भीरता पर थे लेकिन दोनों ही व्यक्ति एक केन्द्र बिन्दु, एक प्वाइंट पर सहमत थे कि जोत की सीमा निर्धारित करने के बाद, जो जमीन निकलेगी वह इनकी नहीं होगी कि समाज में जो लोग बेकार हैं, जिनके पास कोई काम नहीं है, उन सभी को काम मिल सके। लेकिन चूंकि सब को काम नहीं मिल सकेगा इस लिए यह कार्य खत्म नहीं किया जा सकता। जितने लोगों को भी काम मिल सके, और जमीन का जितना भी लाभ मिल सके उनका ही देश के लिए फायदेमन्द होगा। अतः यह काम शीघ्र से शीघ्र प्रारम्भ होना चाहिये, इसमें तब्दीली नहीं होनी चाहिए। हाँ, एक बात जरूर है कि इस काम को कार्य रूप में परिणित करने के लिए, ठीक से यह काम हो, इसके लिए आपको एफिशिएंट ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव मशीनरी की आवश्यकता है, सुयोग्य अधिकारियों की जरूरत होगी। जमींदारी छम्बूसन के बाद मैं अपने प्रदेश में देखता हूँ कि अभी तक किस जगह कौन अधिकार किस जमींदार के आधी की मिलना चाहिए आज तक निश्चित नहीं हो पाया है। इस लिए जब आप जोत की सीमा का निर्धारण कर रहे हैं तो उसके साथ साथ इस की भी व्यवस्था कर दीजिये कि जो जमीन बचेगी उसका बंटवारा किस प्रकार से होगा, क्योंकि अगर उसका

बंटवारा ठीक से नहीं होगा तो समाज में भ्रष्टाचार घायेगा, प्रशासन में भ्रष्टाचार घायेगा। अगर इसी तरह से काम चलता रहा तो जिनको जमीन मिलनी चाहिए उनको नहीं मिल पायेगी और जिनको नहीं मिलनी चाहिए उनको मिलेगी और इस तरह से हम एक क्रान्ति को ओर बढ़ेंगे।

इसी प्रकार शहरी सम्पत्ति के बारे में भी है। आपने शहरी सम्पत्ति की सीमा का निर्धारण किया लेकिन यदि आप के अधिकारी सुयोग्य और अच्छे नहीं होंगे तो वे सम्पत्ति की कीमत लगाने समय ठीक ठीक कीमत नहीं लगा पायेंगे। ज्यादा दाम वाली सम्पत्ति की कीमत कम लगाई जायेगी और कम दाम वाली सम्पत्ति की कीमत ज्यादा लगाई जाएगी और सीलिंग ऐक्ट का अन्दर उनको ले लिया जायेगा। इस प्रकार से इन सब कामों को करने के लिए आपको बहुत योग्यता और सचेष्टता से काम करना होगा, तभी इस ऐक्ट का अच्छा उपयोग हो पायेगा और समाज के लोगों के हित में काम होगा।

मैं सीलिंग के सम्बन्ध में ज्यादा तो नहीं कहूंगा, लेकिन इतना अवश्य कहना चाहता हूँ कि इसमें जो एग्जेशन का इलाज है कि किस प्रकार की जमीन को सीलिंग से बरी रक्खा जाय, यह बड़ा घातक है। इसमें कोई औचित्य नहीं है। इसलिए किसी प्रकार का एग्जेशन नहीं होना चाहिये। मैं यह भी चाहता हूँ कि जो बड़े बड़े लोगों का फार्म और टी गार्डन्स हैं, रबर प्लंटेशन्स हैं, जो राष्ट्र के लिए अच्छी चीजें हैं, जिनसे हमको फारेन एक्सचेंज मिलता है, उन का राष्ट्रीयकरण करना चाहिये। आखिर यह काम करते कौन लोग हैं? कोई गरीब लोग तो करते नहीं। मेरे प्रदेश से, उड़ीसा से और दूसरी जगहों से सजदूर लोग जाकर वहाँ पर टी गार्डन में काम करते हैं। उनको थोड़ा सा पैसा मिलता है। उसका ज्यादा से ज्यादा लाभ कैपिटलिस्ट लोग, पूँजीपति लोग इस्तेमाल करते हैं। आपको इन सब चीजों का राष्ट्रीयकरण करना चाहिए। तभी आप उसमें व्याप्त बिच-

[श्री रामशेखर प्रसाद सिंह]

मता को दूर कर सकेंगे, अन्यथा आप एक तरफ से कुछ छोटे लोगों की सम्पत्ति को लेंगे जो छोटे धन वाले हैं और बड़े धन वालों का धन और बढ़ाते जायेंगे। इससे स्थिति अच्छी नहीं हो सकेगी। हमारा देश गांव का देश है। ज्यादातर लोग यहाँ गाँवों में रहते हैं। 80-85 प्रतिशत लोग गांवों में रहते हैं। अगर आप गांवों की आर्थिक स्थिति को मजबूत नहीं करेंगे तो देश की आर्थिक स्थिति मजबूत नहीं हो सकेगी। गांवों की आर्थिक स्थिति दुरुस्त होने के बाद ही देश की आर्थिक स्थिति दुरुस्त हो सकती है। आज देखा जाता है कि गांव के लोगों और शहर के लोगों के रहन सहन में, गति-रिवाजों में, खान पान में बहुत ज्यादा विषमता है। यही कारण है कि लोग देशांतरों से शहरों की तरफ भाग रहे हैं। आप देखें तो आप को पता चलेगा कि गांवों में जो लोग रहते हैं उनमें से बीस पच्चीस प्रतिशत ऐसे लोग होते हैं जिनके पास रहने के लिए मकान या घर तक नहीं है। यह स्थिति बीस-पच्चीस वर्ष आजाद होने के बाद आज भी विद्यमान है। आज भी देश में ऐसे स्थान हैं जहाँ के लोगों को बहा पर एक-एक दो-दो मील दूर जाकर पीने का पानी लाना पड़ता है जबकि शहरों में ऐसे-ऐसे परिवार हैं जहाँ कि दो व्यक्तियों के पास पांच-पांच नल हैं, पांच-पांच लैट्रिज और बाथरूम हैं। इसी तरह से आप पढ़ाई की बात को लें। अस्पतालों की चर्चा मैं करना नहीं चाहता। कई दिनों से उसकी चर्चा होती चली आ रही है। लेकिन मैं आपको अपने प्रदेश की राजधानी की बात बताता हूँ। पटना में बहुत बड़ा अस्पताल है। उस अस्पताल में आपको नारकीय परिस्थितियाँ देखने को मिलेंगी। हज़ारों मरीजों को बहा पर जमीन पर सोना पड़ता है। जब तक आप देहात के लोगों को यह नहीं समझाये कि वे भारत के उसी प्रकार के नागरिक हैं जिस प्रकार के दिल्ली के लोग नागरिक हैं, तब तक समाज में जो यह विषमता फैलती आ रही है इसको दूर नहीं किया जा सकेगा। इसको दूर करने के

लिए सत्रिय कदम उठाये जाने चाहियें।

पिछले दो चुनावों में लोगों ने प्रधान मंत्री श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी का साथ दिया। उन्होंने गरीबी दूर करो, का नारा लगाया है। गरीबी के माने क्या है? गरीबी ऐसी चल सम्पत्ति नहीं है जिसको उठा कर यहाँ से कहीं दूसरी जगह भेज दिया जाए तो वह दूर हो जाएगी। गरीबी एक ही तरह दूर हो सकती है। जो आम जरूरत की चीजें हैं, खाने पीने की चीजें हैं, कपड़ा लत्ता है, दवा दारू है, बच्चों की पढ़ाई है, इन सभी चीजों की व्यवस्था हो जाए, तभी कुछ तबदीली आ सकती है। देश की जो पैदावार होती है इसका उपभोग करने का हक देहात की जनता को भी उसी तरह से हो जिन तरह से शहर के रहने वाले लोग करते हैं और यह चीज उनकी पहुंच के अन्दर हो तो सचमुच में गरीबी दूर हो जाएगी। इसी आशा को लगा कर लोगों ने प्रधान मंत्री श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी के हाथ मजबूत किए हैं। एक तो स्टेप आप अभी लेने जा रहे हैं और वह सीलिंग का है। आपने अपना पैर आगे बढ़ाया है। लेकिन इसमें भी जितनी उम्मीद की जाती है उतना लाभ नहीं होगा। फिर भी कुछ लोगों को इसका लाभ होगा एक प्रतीक के रूप में ही इसका लाभ होगा। लोगों को विश्वास होगा कि ऐसे रास्ते पर देश चल पड़ा है जिससे देश के उत्पादन में सबको बराबर का हक लेने का अधिकार मिलेगा, उस उत्पादन में उनका भी हिस्सा होगा।

कल इसी सदन में एक कालिंग एटेंशन मोशन के जवाब में बताया गया था कि बकमर और कोइलवार के बीच बिहार में सरकार एम्बैकमेंट बनाना चाहती है। नदी के चार मील उत्तर और चार मील दक्षिण के लोगों को उस एम्बैकमेंट की वजह से गंगा के अन्दर रहना होगा। मंत्री महोदय ने जवाब देते हुए बताया था कि इससे उस इलाके में जो लोग रहते हैं वे चार महीने बरसात बाहर रहेंगे। यह बिलकुल ही एक मूढ़ प्रारूप है। कोई भी व्यक्ति

अपना घरबार छोड़कर बाहर जा नहीं सकता है। इस साइंटिफिक एज में हमारा देश इस हद तक आगे नहीं बढ़ा है कि उद्योग की तरह खेती के काम को भी दूर रहकर कर सके। अगर कोई किसान पांच मजदूर रखेगा तो खेती के बक्त उनको वहां वह भेजे और रोज खेती का काम कराए और पांच मील दूर आकर वे रहे, ऐसी व्यवस्था नहीं बन सकती है और ऐसी व्यवस्था हो सकेगी, यह भी विश्वास के लायक नहीं है। मंत्री महोदय ने बताया था कि इस तटबन्ध से जो मग के दोनों ओर बनाया जायेगा तीन लाख लोगों को फायदा होगा। कितने लाख लोगों के लिए यह बरबादी का कारण बनेगा, इसका ज्ञान उनको नहीं है और शायद इस ओर ध्यान भी नहीं दिया गया है। उसी क्षेत्र में मेरा घर पड़ता है। अगर तीन लाख लोगों को फायदा होगा तो कम से कम तीन लाख लोगों को नुकसान भी होगा। यह उसी प्रकार की योजना हुई जिस तरह में कोई कहे कि देश की आबादी बढ़ रही है और इस आबादी को घटाने के लिए और कुछ नहीं किया जा सकता तो तीन लाख लोगों को कत्ल कर दिया जाए, उनको मौत के घाट उतार दिया जाए। यह एक मैड प्रोजेक्ट है। कोसी का तटबन्ध भी बना है। वहां भी इसी प्रकार की व्यवस्था की गई है। कोई आदमी उस इलाके में रहना पसन्द नहीं करता है और सभी लोग तटबन्ध के बाहर रहते हैं। इसकी वजह से उनका वह भी काम खत्म हो चला है। इसी प्रकार से पिछले साल बिहार में बाढ़ आई और बड़ी भयंकर बाढ़ आई जिससे बहुत भारी नुकसान हुआ। हजारों गांव बह गए और मकान नष्ट हो गए। सरकार ने मदद तो की लेकिन आज तक जिन लोगों के मकान बरबाद या नष्ट हुए उनमें से ज्यादातर के मकान नहीं बन पाए। जो भी काम आप हाथ में लें उसे भी आतिशय करने की आपकी कोशिश करनी चाहिये।

बिहार तीन भागों में बंटा हुआ है। उत्तर बिहार का हिस्सा पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश से जुड़ा

लगता है। वह बहुत पिछड़ा हुआ है उत्तर प्रदेश में। अन्ततः तक जो यह बेल्ट है यहाँ पर खेती के अलावा दूसरा कोई उद्योग धंधा नहीं है। यह बहुत पिछड़ा हुआ इलाका है। उसके लिए डिवेलपमेंट आथोरिटी या कोई दूसरी ऐसी संस्था बनाई जाए जो तमाम ऐसे इलाकों का उत्थान कर सके। उत्तर बिहार और पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश और उधर बंगाल और उपाध्यक्ष महोदय आपके प्रदेश का जो उत्तर पूर्वी हिस्सा है, जो बरबाद है इस प्रकार की संस्था उनके उत्थान का काम हाथ में ले और अगर ऐसा नहीं किया गया और इस प्रकार की संस्था नहीं बनाई गई तो यह जो त्रैव पिछड़े है यह देश के अन्य भागों के बराबर नहीं आ सकेगा।

छोटा नागपुर के बारे में भी थोड़ा सा कहना चाहना है। बिहार का दूसरा हिस्सा माउथ बिहार है। उसमें कुछ आगे दक्षिण में जाने पर छोटा नागपुर का हिस्सा है। वह पर्वतीय इलाका है। लेकिन वहां मिनरल्स आदि प्रचुर मात्रा में पाए जाते हैं जैसे अभ्रक है, कोयला है, लोहा है। देश के किसी भी भाग में वहाँ ये अधिक पैदा होते हैं, उत्पादित होते हैं। उसका लाभ सारे देश के लोग उठाते हैं। यह ठीक भी है। यह राष्ट्रीय एकता के लिए आवश्यक भी है। यह नेशनल प्रोजेक्ट है। लेकिन वहां पर जो भी आपके प्रोजेक्ट्स बने हुए हैं, चाहे सरकारी प्रोजेक्ट हो या प्राइवेट प्रोजेक्ट हो अथवा व्यापारिक लोगों के प्रोजेक्ट हो, उन में वहाँ के लोगों को कोई हिस्सा नहीं मिलता है। न तो उनको तिजारत में हिस्सा मिलता है और न एम्प्लायमेंट के मामले में। राष्ट्रीय प्रोजेक्ट में सबका हिस्सा होता है, यह सही है। सब को उनमें हिस्सा मिलना चाहिये। लेकिन उनमें काम करने के लिए क्या स्थानीय लोगों को नहीं लिया जा सकता है, उनमें क्या उन लोगों को जगह नहीं मिल सकती है? जो अधिकारी लोग वहाँ गए हैं उन्होंने उस इलाके को अपना उपनिवेश बना कर रख लिया है और उपनिवेश बना कर वे काम करना चाहते

[श्री रामशेखर प्रसाद सिंह]

है। अगर वहाँ के लोगों को काम में हिस्सा नहीं दिया गया और यह भावना उन लोगों के दिल में नहीं निकाली गई कि उनकी उपेक्षा हो रही है तो एक विद्रोह की भावना उनमें पैदा होगी जिसको बाद में रोकना मुश्किल हो जाएगा। बेरोजगारी के प्रश्न को हल करने के लिए मैं चाहूँगा कि जो भी प्रोजेक्ट आप वहाँ बनाएँ उसमें वहाँ के स्थानीय लोगों को हो ज्यादा से ज्यादा तादाद में रखें, उनको हाँ उसमें ज्यादा से ज्यादा हिस्सा लेने का मौका दें।

मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ। आप योजना को सफल बनाना चाहते हैं तो उससे आस्था रखने वाले लोगों को, कमिटेड लोगों को ही योजना का काम आप सौंपें। लेकिन आज कल क्या होता है? हरिजनों का उत्थान करने के लिए जो लोग नियुक्त किए जाते हैं या अधिकारी बनाए जाते हैं, वे ऐसे लोग होते हैं जो अपना गिलास और लोटा लेकर पानी पीते हैं और किसी हरिजन के हाथ का छुआ हुआ पानी नहीं पीते हैं। ऐसी स्थिति में कैसे आप यह आशा कर सकते हैं कि हरिजनों का कल्याण हो सकेगा। इस वास्ते अगर आप चाहते हैं कि योजना सफल हो तो योजना को सफल बनाने के लिए ऐसे लोग रखे जायें जो कमिटेड हों, जिनका उसमें विश्वास हो और जो प्रेम और आस्था के साथ उस काम को कर सकें।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ और मंत्री महोदय को धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि उन्होंने कल्याण के कामों के लिए इसमें उत्साह दिखाया है और आशा करता हूँ कि वह आगे भी उत्साह दिखायेंगे ताकि जो समाज के अन्दर डिमर्पैरिटी है, जो विषमता है, वह शीघ्र समाप्त हो सके।

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai): Sir, this year our Independence Day on the 15th August assumes a new significance not only because it is the silver jubilee year of our Independence but also as a new meaning of

independence has been created by the emergence of an independent Bangladesh.

If Gandhiji were alive today, perhaps it would have been the first time for him to observe the Independence Day on the 15th August. I must remind you that on the 15th August, 1947, Gandhiji was at Belia hata, in Calcutta. He not only did not participate, he not only did not attend, 15 August the celebrations, in 1947 but he spent it as a mournful day in prayer and silence, and refused, though repeatedly pressed by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, to send a message on that fateful, national day of our Independence. The Father of the Nation refused to associate himself with that independence. On that day he wrote a prophetic article in the Harijan about the future development in the sub-continent which proved correct, word for word afterwards. As I said, the emergency of Bangla Desh has created a new meaning for our independence and a new dimension and vision of resurrection of the some of the history and heritage of India. I want to quote what Shri Aurobindo wrote on 15th August, 1947. He observed:

"The old communal division into Hindus and Muslims seems now to have hardened into a permanent political division of the country....."

The partition must go. Let us hope that that may come about naturally by an increasing recognition of the necessity not only of peace and concord but of common action, by the practice of common action and the creation of means for that purpose. In this way, unity may finally come about under whatever form—the exact form may have a pragmatic but not a fundamental importance. But by whatever means, in whatever way, the division must go. Unity must and will be achieved, for it is necessary for the greatness of India's future."

I want to report that the emergence of Bangla Desh has created a new situation and a new future for the whole of the Indian sub continent and for the resurrection of our lost soul.

Our Government has been preparing some programmes for the observance of the silver jubilee of our independence. I want to remind you that during the last 25 years, our people might have enjoyed political free

dom; but it is a fact that the economic freedom of the common masses of our people is still far from being achieved; it is far beyond their reach. It may sound as hyperbolic political propaganda if I say that during the last 25 years the rich communities have grown richer and the poor communities have become poorer. This is not my observation; this has been borne out by facts and I shall give you those facts now.

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER : I have to remind you that you have got limited time.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : From the distribution of the national income it appears that the people at the bottom, the lowest 20 per cent of the people got 4.3 per cent of our national income in 1951 and they got in 3.2 per cent in 1965. Is it garibi hatao or grihi badao? In the next slab, 20-40 per cent slab, they got 7.7 per cent in 1951 and in 1965, they got only 5.6 per cent. In the 40-60 per cent slab, they got 11.5 per cent in 1951 and in 1965 it has come down to 8.2 per cent. The 60-80 per cent slab got 13.3 per cent in 1951 and 13 per cent in 1965. Thus, for 80 per cent of our people their share of the national income has gone down during the last 25 years. The top echelons, people in 80-100 slab, their income was 60.2 per cent in 1951 and it has increased to 70 per cent in 1965.

The total national income of our country from 1960 to 1969 was Rs. 1.6 lakhs of crores. Again these twenty per cent at the top who constitute the rich community, their share has been Rs. 1.16 lakhs crores. And only .54 lakh crores have gone to 80 per cent of our people—only 17 per cent of our national income has gone only to 60% but 83% to higher echelon of 40% of our people. Sir, these are not my figures. This is a figure calculated from the data given by last four plan documents. This figure is borne in recent statistics that has been brought forth by Mr. Minhas, a Member of the Planning Commission and also the National Council of Applied Economics. That is the Government organisation that have made sample survey. They have also said that 70% of our national income is being enjoyed only by 20% of our people in our country. I say that the rich communities have become richer and the poor communities have become poorer. This is borne by the statis-

tics, facts and data that have been given by the Government through their four Five Year Plans.

I will draw your attention to another point. In 1962 the Planning Commission observed that by 1975-76 all sections of the Indian people will attain the minimum level of consumption of Rs. 20/- per month according to the price index of 1960-61. But now the Fourth Five Year Plan states that the consumption of the lowest 20% slab would be appreciably lower than Rs. 20/- per month at the price index of 1960. Even it will remain so by 1980-81. The consumption of the lowest level of 10% of the people of our country will not be more than Rs. 13.3 at the price index of 1960-61 and that will remain according to our Plan documents upto 1980-81. This is why the objective, guarantee of the minimum level of consumption of all the citizens of India was given up as the objective of the Fourth Five Year Plan.

I will touch employment position. It is most 'stigmatic'. The backlog of 3.3 million unemployment in 1950 will rise to 17.1 million in 1974. It is expected that even during the fifth Five Year Plan period i. e. after 1979 there will be about another 30 million new entrants to the labour force. This means that the Government will have to make an outlay of Rs. 75,000 crores in the next 10 years for creating additional job, guaranteeing employment to 65.6 million job seekers in our country.

To translate into reality is a fantastic problem. This fantastic problem, it is impossible for the Government to resolve. If we really want the economic growth and the social justice, the question of immediacy of social benefits to our common people, particularly of the lower slab of the people has to be ensured. For that reason I request the Government to observe the Silver Jubilee Year celebration not with ostentation, not with grandiosity not with luxurious expenditure on lighting, dinners and lunches but with the plays that the social benefits should be given to our common people so that they can understand that they are here not for political freedom only. The economic freedom means at least something for them; at least the country as a whole is striving for giving them some social benefits.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : This is your contribution. You are going to spoil the good one. One minute more.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : I urge upon the Government that it is impossible for them to tackle the problem of *garibi hatao* unless they take certain concrete steps. For that reason, a certain ten-point programme should be adopted, during the 25th year of our independence so as to create an impression in the country that political freedom also means economic freedom for the common people.

1. Subsidised food should be given to all families having less than an income of Rs. 200 per month.

2. Such low income group families should be given facilities for free medical treatment with subsidised prices for medicine. There should be one health centre for each 10,000 people in the rural areas.

3. All homeless families in the rural areas should be guaranteed land and materials for home building during the Silver Jubilee Year of our freedom.

4. All members of the families having monthly income of Rs. 200 should be provided with four pieces of clothing at a subsidised rate every year.

5. A plan should be adopted in the Silver Jubilee Year to impart primary education to all children in our country within three years as enjoined by the directives of the Constitution.

6. Free milk should be provided to all school children upto the age of 12 years.

7. Unemployment allowance should be given to educated job-seekers and 30 per cent of the paid amount should be realised within 10 years after they are being employed.

For that, a national scheme for unemployment taxation may be introduced for implementing the project for giving unemployment allowance to the educated job-seekers.

8. The proposed Land Ceilings Bill should be passed during the Silver Jubilee Year and all measures should be taken for protecting the interest of the share-croppers and

distribution of surplus lands to the landless cultivators offering necessary agricultural assistance to them.

9. An Urban Ceiling Act should be passed during the Silver Jubilee Year and necessary steps should be taken for providing a house to city dwellers without a residential home of their own on the basis of giving house building loans to them to be repaid during the period extending over 30 years.

10. Old age pensions for people having no means of subsistence should be introduced during the Silver Jubilee Year.

Only if this ten-point programme is adopted, the people will feel that political freedom means some economic freedom also for them.

SHRIMATI JYOTSNA CHANDA (Cachar) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Finance Bill, but I like to make a few observations regarding my State of Assam and particularly my district of Cachar. The creation of the North-Eastern Region has given to the people of that area, i.e. Meghalaya, Mizoram, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur and Tripura a new hope for development and self-reliance. But Cachar district being in Assam is having no development worth mentioning and is rather facing difficulties in each and every sphere. The Gauhati University has resolved that from 1973 the medium of instruction will be in the regional language, i.e. Assamese. The students from Cachar will face the difficulty, as Bengali being the official language in Cachar, they have the medium of instruction in Bengali. I feel that the Gauhati University is disregarding the Sastri formula, which was accepted by all the Chief Ministers of the country that 40 students of any linguistic minority can demand and have the medium of instruction in their mother-tongue in schools or colleges. If that is so, the Gauhati University is bound to give opportunities to the linguistic minorities in the same manner. The Gauhati University is totally denying the legitimate claim of Cachar people.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Is it not proper to mention this in the Assam Assembly ?

SHRIMATI JYOTSNA CHANDA : May be, but higher education is a concurrent subject and Centre is helping in that. If they are not ready to give Bengali in the university level, I think they should give a university to the Cachar people. If this is given, they will cater to the needs of Tripura, which is adjacent to our State.

SHRI P. K. DEO (Kalahandi) : Both of you could be one State.

SHRIMATI JYOTSNA CHANDA : I cannot give you the percentage of Bengali population in Assam as the census report of 1971, which has been published recently, has not given the break-up as community-wise. But I have heard that Rs. 25 lakhs has been granted to the Gauhati University by the Central Education Ministry for publication of books in Bengali.

I draw the attention of the Government to the increase in literacy in the whole of India, which is 5.32 per cent more now as compared to the 1961 census. But the percentage of literacy in Assam has gone down from 29.19 to 28.81 per cent, i.e. a drop of 0.38 per cent. I do not know the reason for Assam lagging behind like this. There is a strong rumour that non-Assamese speaking areas in Assam Valley were not enumerated during the 1971 census and it was done purposely. If that is so, it is not only a sad affair but it may be one of the reasons for the percentage of literacy going down in Assam. I would request the Government to enquire into this by their own machinery.

I congratulate the Government for stopping the subversive activities by the Pakistan agents and infiltrators in collaboration with some of the high-placed persons of our society, particularly in the border of the Cachar district. You will be surprised to know that an Assistant Manager of the tea estate in Adomtilla in my district has been killed on 1.5.72 due to explosion of mines and the manager was seriously injured while they were going in a jeep. This news has been published in a local paper, *Dristipat*, dated 3rd May.

Some dacoities took place very recently in the borders of my district. It is said that Razakars from Bangladesh had entered and

committed the dacoities with arms. I would request the government to be more vigilant along the border and to make a combing operation to find out whether the Razakars have infiltrated into our district or not.

The problem of unemployment is growing day by day. More job opportunities should be created. Cachar district has no other industry except tea, whose condition also is not satisfactory. It cannot absorb the educated people. Non-Assamese speaking people are facing difficulties in getting jobs in Assam though they are born and brought up there. Though Cachar is a tea-growing area, the output of tea is not satisfactory, nor is the quality good. Unless and until the government come forward with assistance to the tea-growers I do not think any fruitful result can be expected. The problem of retrenched labour is very acute in my district. They are thrown out of the job without giving them any alternative employment; nor have they been distributed with any cultivable land for earning their livelihood.

The Regional Engineering College in Cachar which was to be established long ago, has not seen the light of the day, but its so-called college office is functioning in Shillong with a principal and a few lecturers.

I suggest that whatever land is available after the ceiling is imposed should be distributed amongst those labourers and landless people of the locality.

The Regional Engineering College, Cachar, which should have been established long ago, has not seen the light of the day. Its so-called office is functioning in Shillong with a principal and a few lecturers.

I would urge upon the Government to be more serious and expend the matter so that the said college comes into existence within this Fourth Plan period.

The Silchar Medical College has been started in Silchar but all facilities are not yet given to the students so that they can qualify themselves after two years when they will appear for their final examination.

The multi-purpose Barak project has

[Shrimati Jyotsana Chandra]

not been finalised yet. I would request the Government to expedite this by bringing both the Assam and Manipur Governments to a solution to the problems which have arisen due to this proposed project. If this project comes into existence, it will be able to fulfil the demand of electricity of that area for development and irrigation purposes.

The proposed Paper Mill to be established in Cachar may kindly be speeded up so that the employment opportunities should be given to the unemployed local people.

Before I conclude I like to mention that the prices of the essential commodities are beyond the mean of the middle class people—Government should come forward with ways and means to control the prices of these commodities such as sugar, cloth, pulses, etc. If they cannot bring down the prices, I think by any means, control should be enforced immediately to bring down the prices of the essential commodities. With this, I would support the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu !

SHRI JOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) : How much time will you give me, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You have got three minutes. But I am quite aware that a person cannot make much in three minutes. I therefore, will give you ten minutes.

SHRI JOTIRMOY BOSU : Sir, give me twenty minutes.

Sir, let us see this operation "Garibi Hatao". How is it working? We connect to the taxation policies the Central taxes, in crores. When the total revenue in 1950-51 it was Rs. 453.58 crores, the tax revenue was Rs. 397.91 crores, and direct taxes were Rs. 187.60 crores representing 47.1% and indirect taxes were 52.9%.

Let us come to 1972-73, when the total revenue is Rs. 5,348.77 crores, tax revenue

is Rs. 4,228.50 crores—direct tax is around Rs. 1,122.37 crores representing 26.5% and indirect taxes by fleecing the people through Central excise, or you can call it sales or purchase taxes, amounts to 73.5%. That shows which way the wind is blowing.

The Central Excise Duty in 1950-51 was Rs. 67.54 crores, it is about 19%. In 1972-73 it has risen to Rs. 2,330 crores representing 55.1%—92 items have been touched. Since 1966-67 till 1971, non-developmental expenditure has amounted to Rs. 9,382.10 crores and non-developmental expenditure in 1950-61 was Rs. 291.6 crores and 1970-71 it has jumped upto Rs. 2,159.5 crores. So, that gives a clear picture about the philosophy and the attitude of the Government.

Then, Sir, we talk about the external debts—about self-reliance. I am talking about United States. In 1950-51 it was Rs. 91.72 crores, in 1971-72 it came to Rs. 3,679.2 crores and in 1972-73 it is Rs. 4,772.14 crores. In one year the increase is more than Rs. 1,000 crores and the national indebtedness has increased to that extent. Sir, this budget is another instrument for carrying coal to New Castle, that is, over and above, the monopolists own plunder, the national income is being redistributed to the monopoly classes and the common man is deprived and denied the basic things and items like Education for which there is a pledge in the Constitution. After these long 20 years, from what we can see now, I doubt if it will, at all, be done in this Country by this Government.

We have known about tax arrears. Fantastic figures are given by the Auditor General's report. About Customs, the 43rd report of the PAC is very clear. Incomes are going down and the cost of maintaining customs is going up. That has been said and they don't know the magnitude of smuggling in this country. The Finance Secretary has committed this before the PAC. The other day we read in the paper that the Prime Minister had expressed surprise that a very rich family in Delhi pays total tax of Rs. 8/- a year. We are shocked to see this hypocrisy as if she had been the Finance Minister for years. Some-

times, she comes out with an outburst to catch the press and to make the people feel that she is really shocked at this. This is nothing but hypocrisy.

Coming to tax evasion, there is one small item. Mr. K. R. Ganesh, the Minister of States in the Ministry of Finance, told the Lok Sabha that investigations started against some Birla firm, consequent upon Mr. Chandrashekhar's charges in Rajya Sabha, 1967-68, had given to the Exchequer an additional tax revenue of Rs. 30.40 crores. It is just a small issue I am raising. They are hand in glove with big monopolists who keep them alive politically and allow them to come to the throne. This is what is happening. One probe into one of the Birla concerns, for one of those items, for a fraction of their empire, has unearthed Rs. 30.40 crores.

The other day, I was reading the overseas edition of *Statesman* dated the 15th April. Of course, in Madhya Pradesh, they have got their very great Birla friends. I would not like to mention names and create confusion in the House. You know better than I do. They have been selling the product of the forest, that is, the *bamboos* to Orient Paper Mills at Shahdol at a value of Rs. 6 per tonne. They have entered into a deal with Birlas. They are buying *bamboo* for the paper mill at a value of Rs. 6 per tonne when the market price is Rs. 200 to Rs. 300 a tonne. So, you understand whom they are serving and whom they want to serve.

The root of all evils, as I can see, is the tax-evaded black money. Now, that tax-evaded black money is mainly responsible for the rising cost of living, for political power in undesirable hands, for smuggling and many other economic offenses which really affect the entire economy of the country.

I have pointed out time and again that the Wanchoo Committee in December, 1970 had clearly recommended for demonetisation, ceiling on cash and jewellery, levy on capital. One particular action of this Government will reveal its class character. Not only they did not accede to that but they tried to bring pressure on the members and tried to persuade the members

that the report is not submitted and made them agree that they will not make any mention of the contents of the interim report in the final report.

So, they will not demonetise. Why? I can tell you that. Since December, 1970 when the Wanchoo Committee had recommended demonetisation, two elections have passed. They brought them with vast majority in power. Who will believe that? Unless there was a mountain of black money in this country, they would not have been able to do the job. Who does not know that during the last two elections, a sackful of money has been thrown everywhere? That is how the candidates belonging to a particular party have been elected. (Interruption) I have got a photostat copy which involves Mrs. Indira Gandhi. I can lay it on the Table of the House. You can bring like that against us. I will tell you how black money helps. Here is a photostat copy—Mr. R. P. Goenka one of the biggest tycoons in the country controlling 20 and odd business houses, and the Monopolies Commission has specifically mentioned about them. They have placed an order on the Saraswati Printing Press, Mr. R. P. Goenka, the Managing Director of Duncan Brothers Ltd., 18, Netaji Subhash Road, Calcutta, for printing of posters of Mrs. Gandhi in five languages for election purposes. 20" X 30", in multi-colour printing—8 lakh copies.

If you like I can place it on the Table of the House. Mrs. Indira Gandhi and her party has been taking money from monopolists. It is very difficult to get proof. Here, I have got a photostat copy. If the House has any doubt, they can examine it. I would like to lay it on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3159/72 (Interruptions)]

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN (Kanara): Sir, not only he is defaming the party but he is defaming the leader of the party. He has cast an aspersion, Rule 353 says;

"No allegation of a defamatory or incriminatory nature shall be made by a member against any person unless the member has given previous intimation to the Speaker....."

Therefore, these remarks against the Party

[Shri Vikram Mahajan]

and against the leader of the Party should be expunged from the record.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : That will not disprove the fact that your Party has taken the money.

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN (Kangra) : There is a procedure prescribed for this... (Interruptions)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Then we shall walk out of the House.

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN : These remarks must be expunged, Sir.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : We want an inquiry... (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Order, order. I would expect the members to express themselves with restraint. But if anything comes out in the course of the debate, I feel that the Chair is helpless to do anything. Government is here, and they can repudiate when their turn comes. If we have the practice of expunging everything that comes out in the course of debate... (Interruptions) Order please. What Mr. Bosu says is not the end. Government will have its turn when they can repudiate this.

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN : Those remarks should be expunged from the record.

SHRI K. N. TIWARY (Bettiah) : Mr. Bosu says that he has got the photostat copy and all that. He is taking the House and also the Minister by surprise. According to the rule quoted by my hon. friend, if he wanted to mention that in the House, it was proper for him to write to Speaker, take his permission and then quote it here.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : I lay it on the Table of the House. Why should they get alarmed ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : This debate was on the Finance Bill. If he really wanted to say something included in the Finance Bill and matters connected with it and if

they had come in the debate, one can understand. But he had planned to produce this here; I do not know whether it is a fabricated thing... (Interruptions) Merely putting it on the Table of the House does not make it genuine. Therefore, Sir, I think that the objection raised by the hon. Member seems to be a very correct objection—that he ought to have given intimation to you and to the Government as to what he is producing. Some one outside had published something, may-be without the consent of the Prime Minister. How is this connected with the Finance Bill ? What sort of allegation is he making ? He is making an absolutely irresponsible allegation.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : I will stand by what I have said. Your Party has collected black money during the last elections. (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Order, order. It is undesirable that things should be sprung in this manner so suddenly and charges are made against the hon. members of this House, against the Prime Minister or a Minister or anybody. It is most undesirable. But I am in a difficulty. These things have been said. Government has the right to repudiate it. If I now expunge these things, it would appear as if shelter is being taken under the authority of the Chair. I do not think that it will cast a good reflection. I would prefer Government contradicting it. The Finance Minister has contradicted it. He has said that these things may be a fabrication. That has gone on record. That is more desirable than the Chair expunging and giving an impression that shelter is being sought under the protection of the Chair. I do not think that that is desirable. (Interruptions)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : What I demand is an inquiry. I want to know whether company donation is prohibited or not. What money is this ? From where these Rs. 5 lakh worth of posters were paid ? We want a clear and categorical answer. Mr. Chavan can ascertain, can find out, from Calcutta. This has come in two Calcutta papers from where I have collected.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN (Muvattupuzha) : I am rising on a point of order. The right

of every Member to speak in this House is governed by certain rules. Every Member is protected also by certain provisions of the rules. The type of speech that the hon. Member is now making violates two provisions of the rules governing this matter. One is rule 352 (ii) which says :

"A Member while speaking shall not..."

—that is, any type of speech, and not specific allegation only—

"...(ii) make a personal charge against a member."

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : This is not a personal charge.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai) : It is a charge against Government and the ruling party.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN : The Prime Minister is a Member of the House. The hon. Member is making a personal charge against a Member of the House without any previous notice. Nothing is mentioned about that. According to me, that provision has been violated.

The second provision which is relevant is rule 353. My submission is that while freedom of speech is allowed, protection to Members is also allowed. In the name of the Finance Bill, things are being spoken which are not absolutely relevant to the Finance Bill. This is not absolutely relevant at all. He is going away from the Bill, bringing in something and putting it forward in a spurious manner and putting it also on record.

We are seeking your protection in this matter. If the House allows it and acquiesces in it of course, there is no harm. But if objections are raised from the different corners of the House, and a prayer is made that we may be given your protection, and we quote also the rule under which we are entitled to have protection, my only submission is that the rule shall not be bypassed and the Member must be called to order. That is the point of order which I am raising, namely that two provisions of

the rules are being violated, and we want your protection.

SHRI P. K. DEO : It is guilty conscience and nothing else.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta—North-East) : May I make a submission? You, Sir, have been good enough to point out, to my mind extremely correctly, that while certain allegations have been made, it is good that the Chair is not involved in the matter and that the Government is permitted at the same time, as you have permitted Shri Yeshwantrao Chavan, to contradict it. But the point is that the House has been seized of certain matters, correct or incorrect; I am not in a position to say, and Government has contradicted it, but the matter being serious from the content of it, I consider this very serious; it is incumbent upon Government, following upon your observations, to follow up the contradiction which the Finance Minister has given us by material placed before the House to prove that these allegations are wrong. If they are not proved to be wrong, we shall have to form our own conclusions which might very well go against the Government. It is, therefore, incumbent in the interests of the whole country, for the image of this country as a whole and not only of the Government that this kind of allegations made in the House and permitted by you and made part of the record and contradicted by the Finance Minister should really and truly be thrashed out by the Government giving us materials to disbelieve this sort of thing. Till that happens, I am in a very peculiar predicament, and I would have to say that these are *prima facie* allegations which a mere contradiction would not dissolve. Therefore, I think that in the interests of the obligation to Parliament, they have to bring forward true material to disprove these allegations.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Shri H. N. Mukerjee says that he is in a peculiar position, but I am in a much more peculiar position.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : Why?

AN HON. MEMBER : Because you are in the Chair.

MR. DEPUTYSPEAKER : I shall explain it.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : You are creating a position for yourself. It is all very plain.

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN : You should have accepted my objection.

SHRI R. V. BADE (Khargone) : Here is something from the Monopolies Enquiry Commission...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Let Shri R. V. Bade resume his seat now. I am in a peculiar position, and I shall explain it. Shri Vikram Mahajan has drawn the attention of the Chair to this rule which says that

"No allegation of a defamatory or incriminatory nature shall be made by a member against any person unless the member has given previous intimation to the Speaker..."

I am not quite sure whether the word 'person' here means a Member of the House. I am not quite clear about it. If he is a person outside the House who cannot defend himself, then he must give prior notice to the Speaker. But when the Member is here in the House, and he can defend himself, it is all a matter of record. That is the first point.

Secondly, I do not want this impression to go all over the country that certain charges are made, and the Government is strong enough, the Prime Minister is strong enough, to defend themselves, and the Finance Minister has said that these are baseless and they are fabrications, and this is all on record, and after all this, that protection of the Chair is sought to expunge all these remarks; I do not want a wrong impression to go around the country that Government are seeking the protection of the Chair. This is not good. This is not good either for the Government or for the Chair. Therefore, I would request Shri Stephen to consider this in a calm manner not to do things in a huff which may not be good. I would like Government to contradict it. They have said it is baseless and is a fabrication. Now I would request Shri

Bose not to harp on this any more but to proceed to something else. Otherwise it becomes difficult.

15 hrs.

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN : You have misinterpreted us. We are not interested in killing allegations.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH (Naudyal) : My point of order is a new one. You have given a very important ruling with regard to the definition of a member. You said that when allegations are made against any person the reference is to a person outside the House. If this is your ruling, it will create a very bad precedent in the sense...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You are questioning my ruling.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : I am not. I am making a submission to you to reconsider your ruling because if this is only directed against a person who is not a member of the House, any member of the House can spring a surprise and make certain allegations against a particular member of which other member may not even have knowledge,

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I would like him as a senior member to consider this point very carefully in a calm manner and not to insist on his point now.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : They have been talking about socialism. It is all tall talk. They are talking about land ceilings to catch the votes of the innocent. Their election manifesto made tall promises to the people on land ceiling. On 4th August 1971, Shri F. A. Ahmad said here :

"The ceiling for a family of five members may be fixed within the range of 10-18 acres of perennially irrigated land or irrigated land capable of growing two crops".

Let us see what they have done. In the annual report of the Ministry of Agriculture p. 75 they say :

"The ceiling for a family of five members may be fixed within the range

of 10-18 acres of perennially irrigated land or land under assured irrigation from government sources capable of growing two crops".

The Minister has misled the House and committed a breach of privilege, apart from hoodwinking the people outside. If you go by this, the net result will be that in this country no more than 16 per cent of land is irrigated and out of it, Government irrigated land is less than 40 per cent of it. So actually your land ceiling will touch no more than 7 or 8 per cent of the total land ownership in the country. This is the bluff they are putting forward. Why don't they when talking of socialism bring forward a Bill covering ceilings on all types of ownership, land, building, industrial ownership etc? The queen bees which have been feeding this party to come into power with cash, bank money, jewellery have to be protected. Otherwise, why do they not bring forward a Bill to take them over? I have given notice of a motion.

Now, Mrs. Gandhi is talking about land for house-building in rural areas: from the frying pan to the fire. We understand that you have got the press in your hand and you can sell any idea and boost it up for months and then slowly slide out of it and leave the people to guess.

I quote from *Shanker's Weekly*. They must have seen it. (Interruption)

AN. HON. MEMBER: Don't take it seriously.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: We do not take you seriously. That is the trouble. It says that unexpectedly, the Congress party, after its recent spectacular victory in the polls, has gone back to play the same old game. The Chief Ministers who waxed eloquent about socialism during the election campaign find the question of ceiling an irritant today. After all, it is the rich farmers with their tractors, harvesters and air-conditioned houses who shell out the party funds." (Interruption) You have been shouting about Goenka business. Here is something. Why don't you prosecute him and hang him, because it says what is true and correct?

The landowners have been given enough time to transfer the land, benami, etc.

About monopoly, more licences have been given; rather, there is production in excess of licensed capacity. The other day, when I was talking on Prof. Mukerjee's resolution on nationalisation of the 75 monopoly houses, when I had mentioned the name of Mr. V. R. Mohan of the Rajya Sabha, now in the Congress, some Members shouted from there. I am reading from my question. It is unstarred question No 6817 on the violation of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, about the Mohan Meakin Breweries, Ghaziabad. The question was whether the production of beer by the Mohan Meakin Breweries, Ghaziabad, has been in excess of the capacity licensed. Where are the shouters?

AN HON. MEMBER: He has been punished.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: He has been made a Member of the Rajya Sabha on the Congress ticket and this man is the Chairman of the Prime Minister's son's motor-car company—Maruthi, Ltd. This is the strangest part of it. And then, there is diversification of products. A free hand is given to the big monopolists, and there is unprecedented corruption. Even the Prime Minister is involved in an election petition case. The charges and allegations are irregularities and malpractice. This is a great pity for the country.

In a recent election in Darbhanga, we were told that the money spent there was around Rs. 60 lakhs, and the same person is involved. What is he doing?

There is the public sector corporation for film exports, State-trading. But they have set up a new organisation in the private sector, under the new name of General Films Distribution, Ltd., the successors of a British company.

Again, this will be very embarrassing when I say that one of your Minister's son has been given a fat job in Union Carbide, the CIA agent, American lobby. We want to know who is that minister and what is the man's qualification.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER Your time is up

MR. JYOTIRMOY BOSU The whole party is seething with corruption. Then, the Foreign Minister gave a job to a lady whose qualifications are more known in private than in public; a person having a catering diploma from California is an officer in the Indian Council of Cultural Relations (*Interruption*). We want to know what is her qualification, why the job was not advertised in the papers, what are her qualifications that she enjoys which have attracted the Foreign Minister. We want to know these things.

Then about the use of IAF planes—the Indian Air Force Planes. We want to know how much it cost the people for the Congress-walas and Ministers' tours in the Indian Air Force planes throughout and before the elections.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER The hon. Member's time is up.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU There are many things to say. About the Houghly bridge in Calcutta, the business is being given to a partner who is a very close friend of the Minister there. The whole party is seething with corruption. They are living in monopoly, black money, and that is why they get jittery when we give out true facts.

I want to place it on the Table of the House, so that the hon. Finance Minister might have a good look at it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER Order, please. Shri Karil Oran (*Interruption*). Now, Shri Shahshi Bhushan (*Interruption*). You hand it over to me.

AN HON. MEMBER Let him say it.
MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER You hand it over to me, I have not given any order to place it on the Table of the House (*Interruption*).

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU You have a good look at it, Mr. Chavan. Put a phone call to Calcutta. It came out in two daily papers.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER Order, please.

Nothing will go on record if the hon. Member continues further. Mr. Biswanath Roy.

श्री बिश्वनाथ राय (देविया) . उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं वित्त विधेयक का समर्थन करते हुए वित्त मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान इस बात की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ कि देश में जहाँ समाजवादी व्यवस्था स्थापित करने के लिए योजनाएँ बन रही हैं वहाँ उस बात की तरफ ध्यान कम जा रहा है कि जिन प्रकार से बड़े-बड़े धनी वर्गों और माध्यम श्रमिकों की आर्थिक समस्या में अन्तर होता है, उसी प्रकार का अन्तर भारत के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों और शहरों के क्षेत्रों में है। आज 80 प्रतिशत लोग दलानों में रहते हैं और 20 प्रतिशत लोग शहरों में रहते हैं। समाज का आर्थिक टांचा उस तरह का बन गया है कि दलानों की पंजाबी हई चीजें अपने आप शहरों में जाती हैं और जा बीच के आदमी दलत हैं वह पैदा करने वालों का शोषण करते हैं। खेत में पैदा की हुई फसलों की चीजें जो होती हैं वह शहरों में जाती हैं और वहाँ पर शहर के आदमी उन को कम दाम देकर ज्यादा दाम में बेचते हैं। शहर के आदमी न तो खेती का काम करते हैं और न उत्पादन का काम करते हैं जिससे समाज का दिन हो सके बल्कि कुछ थोड़ी सी पूँजी लगा कर खेत में पैदा की हुई चीजों का क्रय विक्रय इस तरह से करते हैं जिस से किसान और दूसरे छोटी माटी चीजें पैदा करने वाले अपने माल को सस्ती कीमत पर बेचने के लिए विवश हो जाते हैं और उस की पूँजी खाली कर के मरग भाव में बेचते हैं। इस तरह से देश की उपभोक्ता और उत्पादन करने वाले, दोनों का मुकसान होता है। आज न केवल बड़े-बड़े निर्यातकों और किसान तथा माध्यम मजदूरों के अन्तर को मिटाने की आवश्यकता है बल्कि आवश्यकता है इस बात की है कि जो 80 प्रतिशत ग्रामीण क्षेत्र के रहने वाले लोग हैं उनकी और शहर के रहने वाली की आर्थिक अवस्था का अन्तर दूर हो।

उत्पादक और उपभोक्ता के बीच में जो मिडल मैन होगा है उस व्यवस्था को खत्म कर के समाज की हालत को सुधारने के लिये आप विशेष कानून लाइये जिसमें उत्पादित चीजों की कीमत उत्पादक को उचित रूप में मिल सके और साथ ही साथ जो उपभोक्ता है उन को भी अधिक पैसा न देना पड़े।

मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जिस तरह में देहाती क्षेत्रों में उत्पादित चीजों पर एक तरह में एंजी बाजारों में गोलेली स्थापित हो जानी है उसी तरह में औद्योगिक क्षेत्र में पूँजी वालों आधिपत्य शामिल है। उस आधिपत्य को मिटाने के लिए मराठोंनोविस कमेटी की रिपोर्ट बनानी। लेकिन देहाने में मालूम होना है कि कुछ आदमी जो बड़े उद्योगपति हैं उद्योग क्षेत्रों में मोनोपोली आधिपत्य कायम करने के लिए प्रयत्नशील हैं। मैं मानता हूँ कि देश के जो गरीब लोग हैं उनकी हालत कुछ सुधरी है, लेकिन दूसरी तरफ पर भी है कि जो धनी प्रयत्न में समर्थता और धनी हुए हैं। उनको आसुर्य मिले है जिसमें उनको अपना धन बढ़ाने में सहायता मिली है। यह हमारी बायेंस सरकार की जो वर्तमान नीति है, समाजवादी अर्थ-व्यवस्था की जो नीति है, उसके खिलाफ है। उसके खिलाफ कदम उठाने की आवश्यकता पड़ने ली थी, क्योंकि औद्योगिक उत्पादन वालों का आधिपत्य बड़ा है।

जैसे ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों की आर्थिक अवस्था में अन्तर है इसी तरह से देश के विभिन्न राज्यों की आर्थिक दशा में भी अन्तर है। मैं उत्तर प्रदेश से आता हूँ। मैं यह बात कह देना आवश्यक समझता हूँ कि एक समय था जब हमारी योजनाएँ आरम्भ होने वाली थीं, उस समय राष्ट्रीय आय में जो उत्तर प्रदेश की देन थी वह 15.17 प्रतिशत थी, लेकिन तीसरी योजना के समाप्त होने पर वह घट कर 12.9 प्रतिशत रह गई। मतलब यह है कि जो उत्तर प्रदेश और प्रदेशों के भुकाबले में पिछड़ा हुआ है वह आगे जाने के बदले पीछे

गया है। यही नहीं जब पहली योजना शुरू हुई थी उस समय उत्तर प्रदेश की प्रति व्यक्ति प्रति वर्ष आय 25 62 ₹ थी जब कि देश की प्रति व्यक्ति आय 217 50 ₹ थी, लेकिन उत्तर प्रदेश की प्रति व्यक्ति आय घट कर दूसरी योजना के अन्त में 249 88 ₹ हो गई जब कि हमारे देश की प्रति व्यक्ति आय 310 ₹ बर पिक हो गई।

प्रति व्यक्ति राष्ट्रीय आय बढ़ी और उत्तर प्रदेश की प्रति व्यक्ति आय कम हुई, यही नहीं नीमती योजना के अन्त में उत्तर प्रदेश की प्रति व्यक्ति आय 244 ₹ रह गई जब कि देश की प्रति व्यक्ति व्यक्ति आय 315 ₹ हो गई इस प्रकार से हम दम्बत है कि उत्तर प्रदेश की प्रति व्यक्ति आय पहली योजना के आरम्भ होने के समय जितनी थी उससे दिन प्रति दिन घटती जा रही है और घटने-घटत 1966 में 227 ₹ रह गई। जैसे ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों और ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों की आर्थिक अवस्था में अन्तर है उसी तरह में किन्हीं किमी राज्य की आर्थिक अवस्था में भी अन्तर है। यही नहीं, मैं बनला हूँ कि जहाँ पहली और दूसरी योजनाओं में केन्द्रीय सरकार की योजनाओं में 694 करोड़ रुपया लगा था वहाँ उसमें से उत्तर प्रदेश में एक करोड़ रुपया भी नहीं लगाया गया। पहली दो योजनाओं में इस अन्तर की वजह से उत्तर प्रदेश के लोगों की आय घटती जा रही है।

केन्द्रीय सरकार की आर्थिक व्यवस्था में जो योजनाएँ बनती हैं उनके लिए हम लोग गौरवान्वित होते हैं, लेकिन वह देश के सारे प्रदेशों को एक प्रकार से विकास करने का अवसर नहीं देती। इस कमी का एक ही प्रभाव होता है कि कुछ राज्य तो आगे बढ़ते जायें और दूसरे प्रदेश पिछड़ते जायें। पहली तीन योजनाओं में 1838 करोड़ रुपया लगा उसमें उत्तर प्रदेश का हिस्सा केवल 3.8 प्रतिशत रहा जब कि उत्तर प्रदेश की आबादी देश की कुल आबादी का 17 प्रतिशत है। चाहे आबादी के दृष्टिकोण में, चाहे क्षेत्रफल के दृष्टिकोण से

[श्री विश्वनाथ राय]

अथवा पिछड़पन के दृष्टिकोण से, किसी भी दृष्टिकोण से देखा जाय, हमारी योजनाएं जो हैं सबसे उत्तर प्रदेश की बड़ी हानि हो रही है। आज वह इसी माने में पिछड़ा हुआ नहीं है, वह पावर में भी बहुत पिछड़ा हुआ है। कुछ कुछ बातें अब वहां होने लगी हैं, मैं चाहता हूं कि और तेजी से वहां काम हो।

वहां पर कई साल से ऐटॉमिक एनर्जी प्लान्ट बनाने की बात चल रही है। यू.पी. में उसके लिए स्थान भी है, लेकिन न जाने क्यों पांच छः सालों से इस पर विचार होने के बाद भी इसके बारे में कुछ नहीं किया गया और यह अब तक नहीं बन पाया है।

उत्तर प्रदेश की खास उपज गन्ने की है और वह भी घटती जा रही है। एक समय था जब सारे राष्ट्र में जितनी चीनी होती थी उसकी 60 प्रतिशत चीनी उत्तर प्रदेश में पैदा होती थी, लेकिन इस साल केवल 26 परसेंट चीनी वहां पर हुई है। कहने का मतलब यह है कि इसकी ओर ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिए। यह उद्योग बिहार में भी कुछ हो चुका है और वह भी पीछे जा रहा है जिसके कारण वहां के किसानों को और साथ ही साथ उपभोक्ताओं को बहुत हानि हो रही है। महाराष्ट्र और आन्ध्र से चीनी मिलों को काफी घाटा हो रहा है, लेकिन हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश में मिलें काफी नफा नहीं दे रही हैं, इससे गन्ने का ज्यादा पैसा नहीं मिलता है। इसीलिए इस उद्योग को अगे बढ़ाने की तरफ भी सरकार को ध्यान देना चाहिए।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Shri Shyamnandan Mishra.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is indeed a matter of great satisfaction that there is near unanimity in this House on one vital question viz., how to end the subversive role of the monopoly houses and the big business houses. It has been reported only this morning in the newspapers that the Executive Committee of the Ruling

Party has made a strong plea unanimously for the take over of the monopoly and big business houses. There is hardly any person on this side of the House who would not agree heartily with this. In fact, there are very few things on which there has been such a united, categoric and emphatic opinion in this House as on this issue. We have come to a stage when one has to realise that bigness is badness in the industrial sphere, because big business houses have corrupted politics and they in fact now constitute a grave menace to democracy and not only to the economy of the country. So, one really does not know what stands in the way of the Finance Minister making an announcement this very evening. His Executive has already made a unanimous plea for the take-over of these big business houses and monopoly houses. We are looking forward very keenly to an announcement from him on this subject. These big business houses have recently tried to influence the politics of the country through their black money power as they had never done before. Very soon you will witness the emergence of a black money State in this country, because at every level of politics, they want to corrupt it.

But I really do not believe that this Government would do it. When they could refuse to publish the names of the big businessmen who have been in tax arrears, no one would believe they would sincerely do it. We do not quite see the reason why the Government should not be able to publish the names of these tax-offenders, when they never hesitate to publish the names of Members of Parliament who have been in arrear so far as their electricity charges or telephone bills are concerned. Understandably they hesitate to publish the names of big businessmen and industrialists when they have been found in tax arrears even for a pretty long time.

My suggestion would be that members of the Government should not associate themselves with functions which are presided over by persons who have been in tax arrears and the Prime Minister should make it a point not to attend the sessions of the FICCI, if they are presided over by persons who have been in tax arrears. If we make them respectable by our association, there can be no hope of clearing the tax arrears.

and of unearthing black money.

It is this policy by which some persons are being favoured to go up the ladder of monopoly. This policy is being pursued only with a view to favouring some of their own men. Therefore, you find that the Monopolies Commission is completely being flouted. The same person whose name figured very prominently only about half an hour back—Mr Goenka—is said to have now arranged for the take-over of the largest textile factory in the country, i.e. the Bombay Dyeing. It is said that half of the money is going to be paid in foreign exchange in London. So, this is what is happening. They might be saying very vociferously that they are against monopoly and big business houses, but they have in fact been responsible for the emergence of a new set of big business and monopoly houses. They are, as I would like to call them, the five gems in the crown of this Government—*Pancha Ratna*. They are naturally coming up to the top—the proprietor of Mohan Meakin, Shri R. N. Goenka, Shri K. N. Modi, Shri Tulsian and Shri Raunaq Singh. These are the five gems in the crown of the Government, and they are going up the ladder of the monopoly and big business houses.

Again, it is this policy of the Government which has helped even the Private Secretaries of some ministers to become millionaires overnight and now it is said that the affairs of one Private Secretary are being probed by the CBI. He was the Private Secretary of a Minister till the other day.

May I, with your indulgence, point out how the Private Secretary of a Minister of a State Government wrote—I have got a photostat copy with me about a sum of Rs. 15,000 to be handed over "as per instructions of the Minister" to a Congressman.

AN HON. MEMBER; Kerala.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : Yes, the same story.

So, the affairs of a Private Secretary are being probed and, it seems many sensational disclosures have been made in the inquiry. The House would be interested to know what disclosures have been and who the persons involved are in that matter.

When a person like Shri M. O. Mathai was suspected of throwing his weight about, he was thrown out of government office. Mr. Sherman Adams had to go away for a coat. But we find that Sherman Adams and Mathais abound here and no action taken against them.

The same Private Secretary of whom I spoke, he is supposed to be one of the partners of the Rajadham Pictures Delhi. The other partners are Shri Santosh Kumar Tulsian and Shri Krishana Kumar Tulsian. To repeat the third is the celebrated name of Shri A. K. Mishra, the ex-Private Secretary of a Minister.

Shri Tulsian had got a quota of stainless steel worth Rs. 90 lakhs on behalf of the Karnataka Corporation. This Karnataka Corporation belongs almost entirely to Shri Tulsian although the Government of Mysore is nominally associated with it. The Mysore Government has got shares only of the order of 17 per cent. And not only a quota of stainless steel worth Rs. 90 lakhs was given to it, one lakh bales of jute were given also to this Karnataka Corporation which did fetch a lot of money to this man about whom I just now mentioned.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE (Bombay Central) : When was it ?

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : Only recently.

It is unfortunate that the integrity of the financial management of the country has come under doubt. If it has come under doubt, it is because of these matters. The way in which the Finance Minister is trying to put a cloak over the Nagarwala affair has also deepened our doubts. May I warn him that if he further goes on without explaining satisfactorily the Nagarwala affair, he will be putting his own integrity in doubt. We have not had any kind of explanation from the State Bank of India which owes an explanation to its depositors in this regard. We have had no statement from the Reserve Bank of India either on this subject. Government have also not said what happened and why it happened to the satisfaction of the people. These are the things which have brought the integrity of the Finance Ministry in doubt.

[Shri Shyamnandan Mishra]

I would say a few words about the real nature of the taxation proposals, after having cleared some of their political aspects. Having had a massive mandate, this government had prevented two budgets to us. But, to my mind, these two budgets leave the taxation structure as un-socialist and as anti-poor as one could imagine. So, the socialism of the ruling party remains only at the platonic level. If they meant business, the taxation structure would have been different.

They say that they want to transform the tax structure in order to make it egalitarian. But the tax structure clearly and unambiguously institutionalises capitalist motivations and inequality as the basis of industrialisation. It postulates industrialisation with big business at its head. Similarly, so far as the State capitalist sector is concerned, it postulates industrialisation with bureaucracy at its head. In the case of socialist industrialisation, it should be the working class who should be at the head of the process.

There is no attempt to activate, strengthen and develop distributive aspects of the fiscal system which would socialise national income by correcting the forces of inequality thrown up by market forces and inheritance. Re-distributive measures like estate duty and wealth tax have been in a state of suspended animation and they have no teeth in them. The yields from these taxes have been nominal and almost stagnant over the years.

The wealth tax has been made ineffective by granting so many exemptions from it. As one study puts it, if the rates vary between 0.5 to 5 per cent, it may be that the total yield might go up from Rs. 230 crores to Rs. 350 crores. But the Government does not seem to have explored the possibility of raising the yield from the wealth tax in this manner.

These distributive measures have assumed the character of voluntary taxation so that only those pay who are willing to pay and those who want to avoid these taxes simply do not pay. This cannot be allowed

to remain as it is. These distributive measures do not bite but kiss the capitalist.

If the Government do not want to touch the profits, to my mind, there is another way of raising the resources. At present, a lot of capacity is remaining unutilised. If a tax were levied on capital, then the capitalists would not have dared to allow much of their capacity to remain idle. This tax would have helped in increasing employment opportunities, industrial production and the prices would not have risen.

It is through public finance that most of the democratic countries have set in motion the movement towards equality. It has been found in the United Kingdom that while 8.8 per cent of the national income was redistributed through public finance in 1937, 13.1 per cent (was distributed through this process) in 1947.

The basic question, to my mind, is how to change the present pattern of inequality in income distribution and how to make it more equitable. At present, 50 per cent of our population gets only 21 per cent of our national income and 5 per cent gets 22 per cent of our national income. This inequality has to be eradicated as soon as possible.

Even with regard to consumption, the position is no better. In Chile, a study made by Mr. Kalder revealed that much of the total consumption was appropriated by the propertied class. It was almost three times than it was in the United Kingdom or the United States. Here is a field which offers a prospect for the mobilisation of resources. But not much seems to have been done in this respect.

Finally, the tax structure of this country is based largely on financial assets and physical assets have been left out in most of the cases. These financial assets constitute only 2 per cent of the total assets in the rural areas and 6.1 per cent of the total assets in the urban areas. If you want to widen the tax base, then the only course open to us is to bring in physical assets also to the extent possible; otherwise we would go on with as meagre resources as possible—as in the case at the present moment.

Then there is the correlation between the tax revenue and industrial production. Industrial production has been going down and therefore, the tax revenues also have been going down. If there is an increase in industrial production to the extent of one per cent, there is increase in tax to the extent of 1.64 per cent. If we want the tax revenue to go up, we will have to take all possible steps to increase industrial production.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : He may please conclude.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : It is impossible to explain our ideas of fiscal structure within such a limited time.

However it is very important to emphasize that industrial production has to go up if we want the tax revenues to go up. If we want the *gharibi hatao* programme to be implemented as fully as possible in the given circumstances, then our industrial production must increase at the rate of 12 per cent a year in order to yield a tax revenue of Rs. 950 crores a year. But I do not find, looking at the tax structure that seems to have emerged after the presentation of the two budgets, that we are going in the direction of eradication of poverty to which the ruling party seems to be wedded.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : We are to conclude this debate by 5.15 p.m. How long would the Finance Minister take ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : Half an hour.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Then, I will call the Minister at 4.40 or 4.45 p.m.

SHRI DHARNIDHAR DAS (Margal-dai) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, While supporting the Finance Bill, I would like to make a few observations from the point of our Party's commitment to the people socialism is the commitment that we have made to the people not only in the last Assembly elections in 1972 and in the mid-term poll in 1971, but it is a commitment made to the people long before independence and reiterated thereafter time and again.

We are discussing the Finance Bill immediately after the landslide victory in the

last Assembly elections. It was a sort of revolutionary mass upsurge that emerged at the poll. The Congress Party is the only Party that has been chosen to lead the people and to solve their problems. The people have given a socialist mandate to the Congress Party. There is no alternative other than to implement this mandate. Ultimately, we have to have a socialist economy in this country. It is not only for the people—the suffering exploited masses—but to make the whole nation a big power in the comity of nations. If we look at the socialist countries, like the Soviet Union and other socialist countries how they have risen to the summit of world power from backwardness and obscurity, then it will become clear how to make India a big power. It has been proved that capitalist economy cannot give prosperity and strength to the people shown already by various kinds of statistics.

We adopted socialism as the goal of our national planning in this parliament in 1954. The main idea was then to reduce economic concentration in a few hands, to remove the glaring disparity between the haves and the have-nots and to give economic prosperity or what we now call *Garibi Hatao*. The question is how far we have been able to achieve this and how far we have been able to fulfil the aspirations of the people. If we see the concentration of economic power in the monopolies, we find, as other speakers have already pointed out, that Birlas, which is one of the 75 big monopolies, had an asset of Rs. 40 crores in 1947, the year of Independence, which rose to Rs. 515 crores in 1967-68. And during the same period, we can also see how poverty has been going on increasing. In 1961, the proportion of people living below the poverty level was 52 per cent of the total population, and in 1968 it had increased to 70 per cent of the total population. In 1964, the National Sample Survey had revealed that 20 million of our people were living on 10 paise per day and 60 per cent of the total population lived on Rs. 20 a month. This is the condition of our masses and this is how the prosperity of the tycoons is going up.

15.43 hrs.

[SHRI K. N. TIWARY in the Chair.]

So, we have to admit that we have failed to implement the socialist programme and

[Shri Dharnidhar Das]

establish a socialist economy in the country. We shall have to establish it by all means in rapid strides.

On the question of disparities, I would like to refer first to sectoral disparity. In 1961, there was a break-up showing how sectoral disparity occurred in our economy. In 1955, the national *per capita* income was 280; while in the rural sector it was 105, in the urban sector it was 411.

Then, I must refer also to regional disparities. Regional disparity is bringing a sort of revolution from the backward areas. I would like to point out how this regional disparity is occurring in the eastern regions, particularly in Assam and this has occurred because of the capitalist development of industries. In 1964, there were about 2% of India's total factory industries in Assam, and 98% of these industries were in the private sector in the hands of capitalists, and they made a gross profit of 49 paise per rupee, that is, 49 per cent. That was the period when the *per capita* income of that State fell below the all-India average; in 1951, the *per capita* income of Assam was higher than the all-India average; it was 255, while the all-India average was 247. But when there was some capitalist development of industries in Assam, the *per capita* income of the people fell, so, this capitalist development cannot give prosperity to the people; it would only further aggravate their poverty.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, the hon. Member should conclude

SHRI DHARNIDHAR DAS: I would conclude by saying that to remove regional disparity and sectoral disparity, and to eradicate poverty in the country, we have no other alternative but to introduce a socialist economy, that is, to develop all industries in the public and co-operative sectors, and the private sector which is operating now and which constitutes two-third of the industrial economy and three-fourths of the total economy must be squeezed out under the placers of the public and co-operative sectors. That is the way by which we can remove poverty and usher in a socialist era of prosperity.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am calling the Finance Minister at 4.40 P. M. There are 12 members still to speak. If they take the minimum of time, we can accommodate all.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH (Nandyal): The Finance Minister is lucky enough in presenting this budget which did not evoke that much of protest which used to be there when his predecessors had presented the budget. First he brought a supplementary budget which had given him enough tax revenue. Then he brought the regular budget. In that phased programme, he was bold enough to give a budget that appeared to be acceptable to one and all. In the present context, he has to present this sort of budget because of the unprecedented situation the country faced. The war of liberation in Bangla Desh and natural calamities in the country required the resourcefulness of the present Finance Minister to come up with these proposals.

In the wake of the budget proposals also came the Wanchoo Committee report. The Committee has revealed so many things which made everybody sit up and look seriously at matters which have been brought out in the report. The reference to black money in the report has startled everybody. According to their estimate, it is about Rs. 1,000 crores which is not accounted every year. They have suggested many remedies. They have also pointed out the dangers of the operation of the parallel economy which black money represents which has given rise to so many evils like spiralling prices making the life of the common man unbearable and also rising unemployment in the country. I do not know whether the resourcefulness and commonsense which the Finance Minister possesses in abundance will be able to face and tackle this stupendous problems. The axis that has been forged by the capitalists is more formidable than the axis that was forged during world war two.

We had won a political battle on the Bangla Desh front and on the western front, but we are not able to fight an economic battle successfully because of the axis entered into by the big business and bureaucracy in this country. It is not as though this problem has come up suddenly. It has been there for the last 30 years when there

has been a consistent racket or conspiracy between bureaucracy and big business. Whenever tax laws were enacted, a deliberate attempt has been made to leave loopholes so as to let big business use these and circumvent them and amass wealth.

Sir, one example of it is this. The big business has diverted its money into agriculture and that has made an adverse impact on the agricultural economy of this country. Much of the unaccounted money has gone into the agricultural economy and an impression has been going round that agriculture is a very paying proposition. There are vast areas of grape gardens and also agricultural farms run by the big business, showing a sort of inflated income with the result that an impression has gained ground that the per acre yield of the agricultural profession is more attractive and the farmers are very rich and they have to be coddled in one form or another. That is the greatest harm the big business have done to the agricultural economy in this country.

Another factor is evident from the activities of the big business with regard to the textile industry. In this country, next to agriculture, handloom forms a big chunk in respect of our population. Next to agriculture, it is the most important profession. Big business has also surreptitiously entered into the handloom field, and with the introduction of power looms they have escaped excise duty, and many big business and textile mill owners have started power looms with benami transactions and they have deprived the Government of a sizeable amount of excise duty. This has not only disturbed the rural economy but also driven thousands of handloom weavers out of employment.

Another factor is the growing unemployment which I have mentioned to you, and this is much more acute in the backward areas. What is the position of the backward areas? Many schemes have been contemplated, but in their implementation they have proved contrary, with the result that backward areas continue to remain backward, and even to this day, there are thousands of villages where not even drinking water facilities are provided. That is why distortions have taken place in our Plan.

I would like to make a suggestion with regard to the improvement of backward areas, which I have been identified by the Planning Commission and the Government of India. The amount that has to be spent must be spent effectively. For this purpose, I have suggested that there should be statutory boards for backward areas to see that the amounts are spent usefully.

Another factor which I wanted to bring to the notice of the Government is this. Owing to lack of time, I am not able to bring forward all the factors. The point is about the earning of enough revenue to Government. My suggestion is with regard to the setting up of a Tobacco Development Board. Many a time, suggestions have been made, but now the farmers have become victims because of the rivalry between the two Ministries—the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Foreign Trade. Who should father the baby—the Tobacco Development Board, whether it is the Ministry of Foreign Trade or the Ministry of Agriculture? The farmer has fallen between two stools with the result that the farmers are not getting the proper price for the tobacco grown. Tobacco is a commodity which earns foreign exchange, and it requires promotion, marketing and also research. Since the Minister of Foreign Trade is here, I suggest that no time should be lost in the procedural wrangles and in inter-ministerial fight, and he should see that a Tobacco Development Board is set up as early as possible, if not immediately.

I might also caution him with regard to the purchase of tobacco, where foreign interests are involved, and much of politics is there. So, I earnestly request him to see that the STC enters the market and directly purchases—

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : The STC has entered the market, crores of rupees.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : It is as a stop-gap. The prices have fallen. The STC has entered after that. You have entered the house after the thief has bolted. The STC must enter the market and buy direct from the producers and set right this tobacco market.

[Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah]

My last point would be this. Enough has been said about land reforms. Some hon. Members here have tried to create a sort of difference with regard to the statement issued by the Minister on August 4th and what has been mentioned in the annual report of the Ministry of Agriculture. It is only half truth because explanation has already been given on that day with regard to the Government irrigated land and private irrigated land. The fact has been very well debated.

You should not mistake land reforms for land ceilings. Land ceiling is a step towards land reforms. Land reforms and land ceilings could be successful only if the surplus land is taken from the farmer and is equitably distributed among people who have the wherewithal to carry on intensive agricultural production. If one of these three factors fails, confusion will follow. These factors have to be borne in mind by the Government. Comprehensive legislation has to be brought in to see that agricultural production is not retarded and there is equitable distribution of land among the landless. They must see that land is held by them.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN (Muvattupuzha)

Sir, we have before us the Finance Bill. Ever since the Lok Sabha was constituted every discussion on the Bill gave us an occasion for merciless and unsparing inspection. While presenting the last budget the Finance Minister made this observation: "The massive mandate which this Government received from the people three months ago was a mandate for socialism, a mandate for rapid economic growth watched with vigorous steps for social justice." Winding up the general debate on the present budget, he said: "Hon. Members may rest assured that we shall continue our effort in the same spirit and over a broad front in the coming months so that the mandate for creating a socialist society is carried out with speed and with vigour."

Since making the first statement 12 months have gone by and we had an assurance before us that efforts will be made to guide the nation towards socialism. What has happened in the meanwhile to realise

this? The Finance Minister has enumerated certain measures taken: taking over of the management of general insurance, guidelines given to financial institutions, converting loans into equity, participation in management, improving the vitality of the nationalised banking system etc. These are measures good enough.

During the past year we faced certain tremendous challenges and overcame them successfully. They were heartening to us. But the question still remains: whether the mandate given to us by the people, as spelt out by the Finance Minister in his second budget speech has been anywhere near realisation, whether we have at least touched the fringe of the goal that people wanted us to reach. Fifteen months after the constitution of this Lok Sabha are we clear about our goal? Where exactly do we want to go? In specific terms are we clear about them? I am asking these questions in all humility. Presenting the interim budget, the Finance Minister made those observations and placed before the nation the tasks ahead of us. He said: "Our task now is to reassess the entire range of policies so as to give them a sharp focus and effectiveness and translate those policies into concrete programmes and to implement these programmes with speed and determination."

This was really the task that we had to reassess the entire range of policies and give a sharp focus and ensure ourselves as to what exactly the goal is to be, frame our programmes and take steps so that we may proceed to our goal.

16 hrs

Now, after 15 months, we are still in a confused state of thinking. We are not sure as to where we are and where we are going. We are indulging in generalities as growth mixed with social justice. May I ask what do we mean by growth? What exactly do we mean by social justice? Every system of society has got its own social justice. The feudal society has a social justice, capitalist society has a social justice. Socialist society has got its own concept of social justice. Communist society has got its own concept of social justice. Every society has got its own concept. Which social justice have we in view? Is it social justice in which the labour

is killed, hire a thing-nothing owning, nothing having, no status. Persons have instruments of production and have the final say about the matter that is also social justice. But is our social concept of social justice different. I am asking? Now, Sir, I want to emphasise on nothing. According to me the mandate given to us is not merely for growth and social justice. The mandate given to us was against something also. When I was campaigning for my election, I told the people, this is not a mere election. This is the battle of Kurukhetra for the hegemony in Bharatavsha between just and unjust, the haves and have nots, the exploiters and the exploited. This is the battle, I told. That battle the people won. The people won the battle against the exploiters. In that spirit the people entered the fray. The exploiters were rooted at the electoral poll. We were given political instrument to carry the battle forward to the very pitch so that the exploiters may not have any place. The matter of our success is the method in which we are proceeding in that direction. Our task is to assess to what extent we have gone in that respect.

Here, after, fifteen months, are we clear about our policy of monopolies? Are we very specifically clear about our stand about the mixed economy? Are we clear about our stand about the land reform that has to come? Are we clear about the way we have to handle the black money and the corruption that is going on? Any question you ask, the reply is it is because of the private economy. Why is the public sector failing? We are told it is because of the monopolies. They are corrupting it, corroding it. Why is the bureaucracy not discharging its task? We have monopoly Houses having corrupting influence. Why is it that the black money is abounding? We are told that the private sector is doing that. Why is it that the worker has not got its share? We are told the monopoly houses and the private sector are doing the harm. If that is the case, then may I ask what is our policy with respect to that? Are we clear about that?

I have heard Ministers making speeches, public speeches. The other day the hon. Prime Minister and others were speaking at the symposium here. They were speaking about monopoly, against monopoly. They

were speaking about land reforms—against a system in World Bank. May I ask when the Ministers go out and speak, is there any conflict of opinion about that? If the Ministers are coming out, that somebody is against it and if there is somebody against it, who is against it? Are we clear about it? I have to make one appeal. Now that fifteenth month, since we made a commitment, is passing, we have to spell out our goal clearly and effectively. Our goal, our stand dissolves monopoly; our stand dissolves black money; our stand dissolves land reform; our stand dissolves the status of the labour; our stand dissolves the dignity that you are prepared to give to the common man. We have got to spell it out. 15 months is not a long period in the history of a nation. But 15 months is a long enough period in the history of a Parliament which has been elected on the basis of a definite commitment and charged with the definite task and days are going by. Let us start, start at least by specifying where we are going and let us decide where we are going.

Black money we are speaking of. May I ask, cannot you plug this method by which black money can be used. Why this ostentatious spending, night clubs, cabaret dances and crude demonstration of vulgarity and self in the midst of poverty? Of course, the people do not expect that their problems will be solved overnight, but they do expect that the enemies of the people are curbed and not remain unbridled. If that is done, people will be satisfied. If that is not done, if the people do not feel that there is a change in the atmosphere and the political instrument given to us is used against the anti-people elements, then we will not be going ahead.

In spite of what I have said, I do concede that we have travelled a long road and achieved something tremendous about which we can be satisfied. My only emphasis is, let us focus our attention on our goal. Let us march forward with a definite purpose, towards a distinct goal. Then I am sure we will be winning the battle.

With these words, I support the Finance Bill

SHRI D. D. DESAI (Kaira): Sir,

[Shri D D Desai]

although the Finance Minister had said that the Bill he has introduced contains minor changes on as many as on 8 counts, he has made radical changes. He has taken care in the Finance Bill to provide the maximum amount for the essential needs, namely, food, clothing, shelter, education and medicine. These five seem to be the principle elements which are the minimum requirements of any individual.

We know that 40 to 50 per cent of our people are living marginal lives. It is the people at the bottom, the poorest people, whose attention has been attracted by the Finance Bill and the taxation measures. Education and employment seem to have got the maximum attention and good investment. We have seen that about 15 to 20 million people continue to be unemployed today. Unless and until this unemployment problem is tackled, there would not be any immediate opportunity for having peace and tranquility.

Taxation has come in different forms. The present taxation has permitted up to about Rs. 1,00 crores and odd in new investment during the year. This will considerably go towards raising the output and add to gross revenue. Unless and until we have ten per cent additional industrial production, we may not be having further Rs. 750 crores or so which we need next year to increase the benefits to the 40 to 50 per cent bottom people. The economic growth which we are talking about is rather stagnant. We should take measures to improve the 3 or 4 per cent annual growth which has been going on for the past couple of years to a level of about 9 to 10 per cent.

According to the Wanchoo Committee Report, the maximum ceiling for taxation has been specified as 75 per cent. The present ceiling is 97.75 per cent. We find that about Rs. 470 crores are today lost in tax revenue on account of black transactions. This Justice Wanchoo has tried to eliminate by making certain suggestions which go in line with the earlier suggestions made by Kaldor, Bhoothalingam and other committees. They had given 40 to 50 per cent as the maximum rate. Now under the Wanchoo Committee's report, it is 75 per cent.

This would, according to the Wanchoo Committee, result in about Rs. 45 crores loss of revenue but would add about Rs. 470 crores by way of new income on account of transactions which will come into the books.

Many hon. Members have made a grievance that the corporate sector has not been touched. I can safely say that the corporate sector is the highest taxed on any count. Even in the present taxation measures provision is made for taxing the corporate sector. For example, they have eliminated the group of priority industries and increased surcharge.

Then there is the question of cutting on income which many hon. Members have raised. If anybody takes a pencil and paper and makes calculations, he will come to know that there is already a ceiling not only on income but also on wealth. In fact, with the 4 per cent rate of wealth tax any property which is valued over Rs. 5 lakhs will come to or get reduced to Rs. 5 lakhs over a period of 12 years.

There were some remarks about mixed economy and nationalisation. We have seen that 94 per cent of the Gross National Product comes from the private sector. People are angry with the private sector. But it must be recognised that the entire edifice of public sector and today's revenue are found by the private sector.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: That is why the public sector is in crisis.

SHRI D. D. DESAI: Had the private sector not generated 94 per cent of the wealth, where would the revenue come from for social measures or administration or developments or even for creating the public sector from which we have not received adequate return? In fact, our immediate requirement is to make good the Rs. 4,500 crores we have invested in the public sector, besides certain earlier invested amounts, which should generate social surplus. We should try to see that these incomes are realised for development.

Regarding inflation and devaluation, we would like to consider here a certain amount of growth and a certain amount of competi-

tion In this connection, there has been talk of some monopoly houses. When we talk of the biggest houses, if anybody today goes through the stockholders list, it would be topped by the LIC, Unit Trust of India, IDBI and others. In other words, the Finance Ministry has already eliminated or given secondary position to those industrial houses. Probably, the lack of knowledge or lack of information is the cause of the present dissatisfaction.

I must say a word about audit. Like any other profession, audit also requires a certain competency. Just like we cannot force anybody a medical practitioner, the auditor has also to excel and justify his existence.

One of the important requirement for increased production is the generation of power. So greater provision should be made to see that more generation of power takes place, if necessary even by importing generating sets. Somehow or other we should see that the rural electrification side is taken care of.

Coming to ceiling on land, we had a lot of debate on this. But there is a definite distinction between land irrigated by tube wells and land irrigated by canals. Suppose a land is irrigated by impounded water of Bhakra Nangal or rivers then the crop would be much better because that water has no salinity. In the case of water from tube-wells there is salinity and in places like Gujarat there is even oil trices, which damage the crop. So, there is quite a lot of difference in cost and effect between tube-well irrigated and canal irrigated land and this should be borne in mind when a ceiling on land is fixed.

Then it is said that the farmers are not paying any taxes. I may humbly submit that they are paying the most by way of indirect taxes. They pay tax on cloth, sugar, tobacco, tractor, fertilizers and on many other items. In fact, all the necessities of life of the farmers are taxed and there is no scope for further taxation of this sector.

Finally, if we pursue a sensible policy we can build up good reserves.

For example, Japan has already built up nearly 20,000 million dollars reserve from a stage where its economy was completely

shattered.

MR CHAIRMAN Shri Basumatari

SHRI D BASUMATARI (Kokrajhar)
Sir, We have been listening to the hon Members who spoke so many hours together on the Finance Bill. Many of them, including you, the Chairman, have been stressing about the land ceiling. We have seen that Assam has made land ceiling three times. But if you go to the field you will find not a single landless people is restored or provided with land and if you go to State by State say for example Madhya Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh is a State having 23% tribals. If you see the history about the entire lands belonged to the tribal people and those tribal were pushed up on the hills and those who are in the plains now are deprived of their own lands. If you ask them whose land is this, they will say that the land belongs to them and how it has been taken out by the Sikukars and landlords. They will give the history that how the loan of Rs 5 or Rs 10 becomes Rs 100 in two or three years with compound interest there on. In this way the lands have been squeezed by the Sikukars and multi-landlords. If you go to the field you will find that all the tillers of the land are Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe people. If you go to your own State of Bihar, from Patna to Ranchi, you will find on the whole land on both sides of the roads people are working. If you go to the field and ask the question, whose land it is, they will at once say that this land belongs to the Government. They are afraid to say this also. They will look this side or if somebody hears this, they will be in danger. Therefore, I want to stress it is not the question of ceiling alone on land, it is the question of how to provide the lands to the landless people who have been deprived.

Now in regard to Madhya Pradesh wherefrom my friend came, I have extensively examined the area in a certain capacity as a Chairman of the Welfare of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes. There I found that a Bill "Restoration of Land" has been passed many years ago. If you go through the Act you will find that just to restore the land to the people from whom the land has been squeezed by the Sikukar or money-lenders, it was found that huge

[Shri D. Basumatrī]

money is to be paid to the moneylenders, and thus the Act has not been activated. If you go in detail, you will find that only Rs. 50/- were paid and the land was taken away after some years. So, we have got to be practical about what we want to do. We don't see we are only talking without any understanding as to why and what for there should be land ceiling.

Mr. Steplen spoke on a very important point, i.e., how to see that these unscrupulous people can be controlled, and at the same time the disparities between the rich and the poor are to be removed. But he has pointed out that it is very difficult to control the big business people and also the monopolists. We talk of these monopolists. What is their number? They are only about 70 to 75. Why not we be able to see that the monopoly is squeezed up. You have been talking of a few landlords; you have been talking of a few owners of land and whereby you are not gaining anything nor you can restore the land to the tillers, whose lands have been resumed.

The other day when you Mr. Chairman, I heard you with great attention and you were found to be very practical. So, we talk of land ceiling, land ceiling and land ceiling. This socialism cannot be established only by squeezing land from the few people. It is not possible. But why do we talk about them? We talk about them because they don't have any voice. Have we got the guts to speak about these monopolists and big business houses and urban ceiling? We have no guts. Now, 25 years have passed and we have not done anything in regard to removal of disparities between the haves and have nots.

It is said by other parties that poor have become poorer and rich have become richer. What do we find in reality? I come from the tribal area. In those days, there was no question of giving education to the children; there was no question of giving them rich food, good clothes and all that. Our economy was very easy and the life was also very easy. But now, every household has to see that their children are educated, that their children are given rich food, good clothes and so on. If you keep the ceiling

at 18 acres of land, only you are not helping them. What is the protection that you give against exploitation? What is the produce of these 18 acres. In Assam, it will produce only 5 pounds in a *bigha* of land and, if you multiply it by 18, you will find how much it will come to. It is not much. But what about the prices of food, clothes and other essential commodities? If you compare like that, you are not helping the poor people. You are helping the rich people, the monopolists and big business people.

You are now talking only about the land ceiling, about cultivable land, irrigated land and all that. What about tea gardens? What about fruit orchards? What about coffee gardens? What about them? They are earning lots of money. You cannot talk of ceiling on them. They have a strong forum to speak out. We pass the Bill after Bill; and Act after Act. But these are not implemented. Everywhere you will find loopholes and difficulties in implementing them. It is done by bureaucracy. Whatever you say, you should see that it is implemented.

Here, in Parliament we talk of socialism and all that. When we go out, we talk of big people, the rich people. Outside Parliament, nobody is looking up to the poor. Whatever we do, we do for the rich and vocal people. We should actually do something for the poor. We should be serious about implementing the laws that we pass here. We pass a Bill but we never see to it that it is implemented. We only pass it. Nobody is there to see whether it is implemented or not. That is the biggest loophole.

With these words, I support the Finance Bill and request the Government, when any Bill is passed, to see whether it is implemented or not, and try to do what you say and be sincere in doing that, so that no rules framed stand in the way as it is seen everywhere.

श्री अशोक सिंह (जागरा) : सभापति महोदय, जो फाइनेंस बिल हमारे सामने है उस का मैं अनुमोदन करता हूँ। मैं फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर साहब से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि मैं भीत वर्ष से पार्लियामेंट का मेम्बर हूँ लेकिन

हमेशा डेफिसिट बजट बनता है। मैं दो वर्ष से निवेदन कर रहा था प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब से कि हमें सर्प्लस बजट बनाना चाहिये, लेकिन चूँकि 1971 में बंगला देश की समस्या उपस्थित हो गई, पाकिस्तान युद्ध आ गया इस कारण हमारा काफी खर्च हो गया। इसलिए यह तो नहीं कहा जा सकता कि इस के लिए कुछ नहीं किया गया, लेकिन सरकार की अपनी मजबूरी हो सकती है। मगर मैं कहूँगा कि जो हमारा आइन्दा का बजट बने यानी 1973-74 का उसको सर्प्लस बनाना चाहिये।

हमारी करीब 80 पब्लिक अन्डरटेकिंग हैं उन में 4000 करोड़ रुपये लगा हुआ है कोई फायदा नहीं मिलता शायद ही कुछ में कुछ फायदा होता हो। उसमें लगे रुपये के लिए हमको करोड़ों रुपये ब्याज के देने पड़ते हैं। मैं मंत्री महोदय से कहूँगा कि उनको इसका दखना चाहिये कि जो भी पब्लिक अन्डरटेकिंग है क्या वह नुकसान के वारते हैं। पब्लिक अन्डरटेकिंग्स इस तरह की होनी चाहिये कि स्टेट का फायदा हो। जो प्राइवेट अन्डरटेकिंग्स हैं वह काफी फायदा उठा रही हैं। 10, 20 या 30 परसेंट तक फायदा उठा रही हैं, लेकिन पब्लिक अन्डरटेकिंग्स में नुकसान हो रहा है। उनके इन्फ्राम को आप को ठीक करना चाहिए। खास तौर से जो कारपोरेशन हैं वह तो अपने को इन्वेन्स्टमेंट बडी समझते हैं, उसमें कोई खास दखल नहीं दिया जा सकता। इस स्थिति में सुधार होना चाहिए और कारपोरेशन में जो नुकसान होता है उसको दूर किया जाये। अतः उनकी जाच पड़ताल की जाये।

अब हमारे सामने मसला है ब्लैक मनी का। हमारे देश में काफी ब्लैक मनी बढ गया है। इन्फ्लेशन भी काफी हो गया है जिससे चीजें काफी महंगी हो रही हैं। सामूची आदमी उसको बर्बाद नहीं कर सकता है। कारण यह है कि इस वक्त जितने भी डाक्टर्स हैं या वकील हैं वह काफी पैसा कमाते हैं, गवर्नमेंट के अधिकारी हैं वह भी काफी रिश्तों खाते हैं, लेकिन

यह लोग अपनी आमदनी पर इनकम टैक्स नहीं देते हैं। खास तौर से एक्साइज इन्स्पेक्टर, दूसरे इन्स्पेक्टर हैं जो हजारों रुपये महीने पैदा करते हैं और बोर्ड इनकम टैक्स नहीं अदा करते हैं। इसलिए सरकार की निगाह इस तरफ जानी चाहिए ताकि ब्लैक मनी में कमी हो। सारा पैसा सर्कुलेशन में आये। एक व्यापारी ने बतलाया कि इसका एक तरीका यह भी है कि हमको इस बात की इजाजत दी जाय कि हम मकान बनाये, कारखाने बनाए लेकिन हम से यह न पूछा जाय कि यह क्या कहाँ से आया। इसी तरह से सारा रुपया बाहर आ सकता है, लेकिन इसका जवाब नहीं मिला। बाबू समिति की रिपोर्ट भी इस सम्बन्ध में है कि हम किस तरह से काले धन का पैसा बाहर ला सकते हैं। मैं चाहूँगा कि इस रिपोर्ट पर ठीक से विचार किया जाये।

मैं उत्तर प्रदेश स्टेट के बारे में भी कहना चाहता हूँ। वह स्टेट बैंक वर्ड है। हमारे सचिवों ने बतलाया भी कि हमारी आमदनी कितनी घटती जा रही है। खास तौर से आगरा जिला बहुत ही बँ बड है। आज आजादी के बाद पच्चीस वर्ष के छन्दर वहाँ पर कोई इंडस्ट्री नहीं खुली है। मैं चाहूँगा कि जिस आयल रिफाइनरी के वास्ते कमीशन ने आगरे को रिकमेंड किया है वह उसी जगह पर खोली जाये। वहाँ पर ब्राड गेज है, मीटर गेज है, बिजली भी है, पानी भी है, कम्युनिकेशन भी है। मैंने प्रधान मंत्री से भी कहा कि यह इंडस्ट्री आगरे में होनी चाहिए। उन्होंने कहा था कि समय आन पर इस पर विचार करनी। मैं अपने यहीं निवेदन करूँगा कि चूँकि आगरे की जनता में बहुत बेकारी है, इसलिए इस उद्योग को वहाँ पर स्थापित करना चाहिए।

हम इस साल सितंबर जुबिली मनाने जा रहे हैं। मैं बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि हमको स्वतन्त्रता प्राप्त किए हुए 25 वर्ष हो गये। मैं उन लोगों से से हूँ जिन्होंने 14-15 अगस्त की

[श्री अचलमिह]

रान को डिकलेअर किया था कि हिन्दुस्तान आजाद हो गया। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस साल स्वतन्त्रता दिवस अच्छी तरह मनाया जाये ताकि हम लोगो में उत्साह पैदा कर सकें। और यहाँ कौनो हर्ड जो बेकारी है उसको दूर कर सकें।

हमारे यहाँ के लोगो में आज फैशन बहुत बढ़ गया है। कपड़े, पान, मिश्री, शराब, सिनेमा और दूसरी चीजों का खर्च इतना बढ़ गया है कि हर आदमी को सँकड़ो रुपये उन पर खर्च करने होते हैं। मैं चाहूँगा कि इस पर रोक लगाई जाये। जिस तरह से चाइना में हर एक आदमी के लिए एक ड्रेम कर दी गई थी उसी तरह से हमको कुछ करना चाहिये। महात्मा गांधी भी सादगी पर बहुत जोर देते थे। उसके ऊपर भी ध्यान देना चाहिए। ताकि गरीब अमीर का भेद समाप्त हो सके।

SHRI P. K. GHOSH (Ranchi) I rise to support this Bill. The task before Government is very great. We have promised the people to *hatao garibi* and *khatao karo beकारी*. This is a very difficult job, and it cannot be done easily. For this, we have to mobilise enormous resources.

Only a few days back, the mid-term appraisal of the Fourth Five Year Plan was issued, and we found that there was an extra allotment in the annual plan for 1972-73 of only a few hundred crores of rupees. That is not going to help. If we really want to achieve our goal, the annual plan outlay should at least be doubled. Therefore, I say that resource mobilisation is very essential.

Some people think that if we raise the rate of income-tax, the resources will be mobilised. But I say, no. Our rate of income-tax is not low, but it is quite high. Because of tax evasion Government are not going to get enough resources. They have to stop tax evasion. About 75 per cent of the income-tax is evaded. Sales tax is being evaded. There is theft of sales tax, there is theft of excise duty and so on. All this has to be stopped. For this we have to make our Government machinery very

strong and very effective. Today, the Government machinery is very corrupt, and we have to see that the corrupt officials and the inefficient people are thrown out.

Merely imposing a ceiling on urban property will not narrow down the gap between the rich and the poor. There are other methods of having wealth, such as in industries and other sectors. Therefore, if we want to narrow down the gap between the rich and the poor, we have to think of some other methods. After the death of a person, we should impose such an amount of death duty that the heirs of the person after his death will not get more than Rs 5 lakhs worth of property, and the rest should be taken over by Government. Then only we shall be able to narrow down the gap between the rich and the poor.

Besides stopping tax evasion for resource mobilisation, we shall have also to nationalise import trade. A handful of people are making huge profits out of import trade. Import trade must be nationalised by Government. Government should also run the STC and other Government institutions in a business like manner so that they can yield huge profits and we can mobilise resources thereby also. Also, we have to impose agricultural income-tax. Only 20 per cent population in the urban areas are taxed 10 per cent and 80 per cent people living in the villages are paying only 20 per cent of the taxes. I know that the people living in the villages are poor, but there are rich people also in the villages and many big businessmen have acquired farmlands and are making money. Therefore, I would suggest that the agricultural income-tax should also be collected.

Regarding project allowance, I have been writing since a long time. I have written so many times for sanctioning project allowance to the Central Government employees in Ranchi. In HEC there is a project, and because of the HEC which is adjacent, the prices prevailing in Ranchi area are the same as those in the HEC area. The nationalised banks have realised this position and have already given project allowance to their employees living in Ranchi. Similarly, why should Government not also give project allowance to their employees living in Ranchi?

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shrimati T. Lakshmi kanthamma.

SHRI P. K. GHOSH :***

MR. CHAIRMAN Whatever he says will not be recorded.

SHRIMATI T. LAKSHMIKANTI - AMMA (Khammam) : The whole country has been looking to the Government to see if they would fulfil the promises they made to the people during the elections. The other day when Shrimati Indira Gandhi came to Hyderabad, she said 'There is so much talk about Indira wave or other things which are not correct. As long as I stand by the people and fulfil the promises made to them, they stand by me'. It is not just a matter of Shrimati Gandhi or any other person. I think she said this rightly.

In right earnest, all States have taken steps to enact land legislation. In my own State, a land Ordinance has been promulgated. People have shown great enthusiasm for this and there has been a lot of appreciation about it. Some people who have always been opposing land reforms or who have tried to create opposition to it have failed in their attempt. For example, the ex-Revenue Minister in my State, Shri Thirumala Reddy, who was supposed to introduce land reforms himself said he would lead an agitation of kisans against the Ordinance. The other day there was a meeting. He called some press correspondents. He said there would be a big public meeting to protest against this Land Ordinance and ask Government to withdraw it. You would have read about it in the papers. The people replied to it fittingly. Whereas the press correspondents were nine, the people present were 8. Ultimately, the press correspondents smiled and left the place.

Article 15 of the Constitution says that there shall be equal rights for boys and girls and that the State shall not discriminate against any citizen on the ground only of religion, race, caste, sex, creed or any of them. Keeping this in view, I would request Government to bring forward legislation to abrogate section 6 of the Hindu Succession Act which says :

"When a male Hindu dies after the commencement of this Act, having at his death no son or other interest in a Mitakshara coparcenary property, his interest in the property shall devolve, by survivors up to the surviving members of the coparcenary and not in accordance with this Act."

"Provided that, if the deceased had left him surviving a female relative specified in class I of the Schedule or a male relative specified in that class, who claims through such female relative the interest in the deceased in the Mitakshara coparcenary property shall devolve by testamentary or intestate succession, as he may be entitled under this Act and not by survivorship."

Unless you remove this section there would not be equal rights for girls as provided by the Constitution. If it is not done, this provision in the Constitution will have no meaning. So I request Government to bring legislation to abrogate it.

I am glad that when I brought to notice here the question of discrimination against women in the services, the Prime Minister was kind enough to go into it and promise its removal. I hope this discrimination will be removed in the ensuing legislation that will be brought before the Assemblies. Since I do not have much time, we will make a representation on this separately.

I will say a word about the question of overdrafts by States. The Reserve Bank has put restrictions on overdrafts by States. But State has suffered due to drought and floods. This will be a big problem faced by the State, and I think the Minister will consider this question sympathetically.

श्री रामाबतार शास्त्री (पटना) : महापति महोदय, दो या तीन मिनट के अन्दर में बिहार की दो महत्वपूर्ण और गंभीर समस्याओं की तरफ बित्त मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान खींचना चाहता हूँ। पहली बात यह है कि पूरा बिहार सूखे और पीने के पानी की कमी से जल रहा है, यह आप ने अखबारों में पढ़ा होगा। पटना

***Not recorded.

[श्री रामावतार शास्त्री]

हो, बानपुर हो, भागलपुर हो, मुजफ्फरपुर हो, गया हो या आरा हो धनबाद या जमशेदपुर हो, बिहार शरीफ हो या दूसरे जितने भी शहर हैं और साथ साथ देहान, पूरे का पूरा बिहार पीने के पानी की कमी से जल रहा है। लू से 91 व्यक्तियों की मृत्यु हो चुकी है। इसलिए मेरा निवेदन होगा कि आप का ध्यान इसपर जाया चाहिए और बिहार गवर्नमेंट को आप जितनी मदद इस दिशा में कर सके, करनी चाहिये क्योंकि बिहार कभी बाढ़ का शिकार होता है, कभी सूखे का शिकार होता है और आज वह पीने के पानी की कमी का शिकार है।

दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि बिहार के पूर्णिया जिले में कटिहार क्षेत्र जो औद्योगिक केन्द्र है, वहाँ एक थर्मल पावर स्टेशन बनने वाला था। 5 लाख रुपया उस पर खर्च हो गया सबेरे आदि करने पर और उसके लिए जमीन भी ले ली गई। लेकिन अब सुनने में आया है कि वह थर्मल पावर स्टेशन वहाँ से हटा कर बगाल ले जाया जा रहा है, बगाल में बने, इसका मुझे कोई विरोध नहीं है लेकिन कटिहार से हटाकर उसकी बगाल में भोजना यह उचित नहीं है। कटिहार में थर्मल पावर स्टेशन को वहीं रहने देना चाहिए। इस माँग को लेकर गत 11 मई को वहाँ की जनता ने और सभी दलों के लोगो ने कटिहार बन्द किया और 6 या 8 घंटे तक तमाम रेलें बन्द रही, काम बाज ठप्प रहा। तो, मेरा निवेदन है कि कटिहार में थर्मल पावर स्टेशन जरूर बनाइए। इसके अलावा बगाल में या दूसरी स्टेट्स में बनाइए हमें उस पर कोई एतराज नहीं है। मैं चाहूँगा कि सरकार का ध्यान इन दो महत्वपूर्ण बातों की तरफ जाना चाहिए ताकि वहाँ की जनता में जो परेशानी है, असंतोष है, वह दूर हो सके।

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN). Mr Chairman, Sir, I am very grateful to the hon. House for discussing the Finance Bill for the last nearly nine hours and more. I

must say that mostly the hon. Members have, with very few exceptions—and exceptions should always be there—supported the Finance Bill very generously. In the course of the debate, there were many questions of a general nature which have been raised, discussed and debated. The major time of the debate was devoted to the major national problems which are being discussed in the country today, and which naturally, directly or indirectly are connected with the economic problems of the country. Therefore it was very logical that they should be raised during the course of the debate on the Finance Bill though strictly speaking they are not connected with the provisions of the Finance Bill. Therefore, I have both a difficult and an easy task of dealing with the debate.

It is difficult in the sense that it is very difficult to give any formal final, elucidation of Government's policy about these matters here and now, it is easy because I can certainly take the matters connected with the Finance Bill and deal with them and get away with it. So I am going to have, if not a mixed economy, a mixed treatment of both the aspects here.

Sir the first question that was raised by the hon. Member, Shri Bhattacharyya who spoke first was about the prices and the result of the taxation proposals. This is certainly connected with the Finance Bill which I shall deal with a little later. Shri Indrajit Gupta, Dr Rao, and at the end of the debate, Shyamprasad Babu, also raised some questions of a general nature relating to the general approach of the Government about the *Garibi Hatao* programme. Dr Rao raised the question of the ceiling on property, both urban and rural. He expressed certain views, I can say that I agree with him so far as the general approach is concerned. He had asked what is going to be our attitude to mixed economy. As I said I do not want to enunciate any policy in this matter but as one who understands the policy of the Government or the programme of my party, there cannot be any doctrine of a mixed economy, as such as far as I understand it. What we have to build in this country is a socialist economy. Mixed economy was talked about because it was a recognition of a reality at a certain stage of development in the country. Historically, if one sees as we

progress, the role of the public sector will certainly increase. There are many aspects of a socialist economy. Some people talk in a technical manner. *viz.*, merely nationalising the means of production. Certainly it is one of the important factors. But I understand it as the restructuring of society, as far as relationship of society to property is concerned, relation between income and individual; and the most important one is the distribution of national wealth. These are basic factors which we have to take into account. When Members say : where is your *garibi hatao* in this Bill, it reminds me of the Pathan who goes for asking for repayment of loan, who moves around the person and says : I have given you so much, give me back. When we say *garibi hatao*, it is a programme of socialism. I should like to say that it is our commitment to have a socialist programme. We are in a transitional programme, trying to find out the mechanics. How to go through this transitional period? It is a fact of life that there are monopolies.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : They are growing.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : They are not growing. (*Interruptions.*) We can argue about it. Our objective is first of all to stop the growth of monopolies, to see that our economy is socially motivated. If there are monopolies, we have to see how they can be really subservient to the general social objectives of the socialist economy... (*Interruptions.*) This is the general approach. You have to see what we are doing about it. Monopolies are there. Therefore there is the Monopolies Restriction Act. Certainly, you cannot stop economic activities, you cannot stop production. We have to see that production continues. When the public financial institutions penetrate into the monopoly companies, when the nationalised banks give these companies loans, they are taking their shares, that is one of the ways of controlling monopolies and weakening them... (*Interruptions.*)

AN HON. MEMBER : Why are licences given to them?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : Nobody is afraid of nationalising monopolies. The Prime Minister has said that

we shall not hesitate to nationalise anything if it is in the national interest...

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : In the interest of the ruling party.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : How does a statement satisfy people, unless you take action?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : If he wants proof of the action, in the last three years action on many fronts was taken.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : You are having a hospital State; you are taking over only sick mills and sick mines.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : Hospitals also have a place in society. Nationalising of banking, nationalisation of general insurance and coal mines—these are some of the things. These are important examples. If you want to put blinkers on your eyes so far these are concerned, you can do so.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : The coalmines were in great difficulties, they were in a great mess.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : Unfortunately they have been mismanaged so far. Is not coal production vital for our national economy? That is very important, the mines, particularly. The coal production is very essential and vital for the strength of the economy of the country. Therefore, if there are losses at present, in the long run it is going to strengthen the national economy. Therefore, it has its own priority. The priority of nationalisation has, therefore, to be decided according to the national interest and not according to the whim of the individual member or the individual party.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Insurance continue to pay them Rs. 33,000.

MR. CHAIRMAN : There will be difficulty. At every stage Mr. Bosu wants to interfere when the hon. Minister is speaking. It is not proper.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : Not to bother about it. I will be able to deal

[Shri Yeshwantrao Chavan]

with it

This general criticism, as I said, is very vague. I am certainly prepared to welcome it, if it is really helpful and in a way to concretise programme of Social economy. We want ideas. We do not say that we have monopoly of ideas.

You, Mr. Bosu, are another type of monopolist because you think you have the monopoly of ideas. This is the difficulty.

We certainly want ideas. I tell you even in a communist State, this is my personal view, the most important communist state in country even their leadership has not yet claimed, that they have 100% socialism yet. Let us accept the fact. It is a process, continuous process and we are realistic in doing. What we are talking about is democratic socialism. While implementing socialist programme. We have to see that we keep the base of democratic institutions, strengthen the democratic institutions and it is, therefore, through the instrumentality of this democratic institutions, that we want to establish socialist programme. We are going ahead with it. Shyamnandan babu we have parted only about three years ago. Are there so different approaches now for the socialist programme?

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA
(Interruptions) I have always held those views (Interruptions)

SHRI YFRESHWANTRAO CHAVAN I am not talking about syndicate. I am talking about Shyamnandan because he was talking in terms of socialistic programme and democratic socialism. I think he should understand the mechanics of working of socialism. So, Sir, I would request hon. Members not to merely talk in terms of vague sort of a position and not to talk merely in abstract terms of negativism. I was really speaking, eagerly waiting to quench my thirst for new concrete ideas. Certainly some of the suggestions made by hon. Member Dr. Rao will be carried out after certain analysis on certain aspects which needs to be gone into and I certainly request him as he is one of our leading

members of our party and intellectual of country, will give us some specific view in this matter which will be useful in this matter.

As far as the ceiling of the property both urban and rural, it is our commitment now. Debate is going on as to how to make it practicable, how to make it even more radical, if possible. There is no difference of opinion about it.

This is a democratic party. Some of you do not understand the working of it. At all levels, we discuss matters, express our differences and try to hammer them out. Ultimately we take both the economic, political and national considerations into account and accept ultimately the lead given by our leader. This is the mechanics of a democratic party.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU Shall I read out to you what Mr. Chandrashekhar of your party has said?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN Really Mr. Chandrashekhar is a very important member of our party. If he has said something, it only shows the freedom of our party.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU He says, you are guided by the kulak lobby, by the rich farmers.

SHRI YFRESHWANTRAO CHAVAN If you are prepared to accept him as your leader then we can have a dialogue about it.

Dr. Rao raised another important question about the functioning of the nationalised banks. Certainly, we have to evaluate their performance. It is not enough to nationalise, we have to see how nationalisation is functioning. That is much more important. He did mention about functioning of the banks.

SHRI D. BASUMATARI About land nationalisation also.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN He threw certain general ideas about it. He said land is a national resource. It is true. Even in the old reactionary, conservative, land legislation, the basic ideas was that land

belonged to Government. This is accepted from the very beginning that land is a national resource and a natural resource. "सबै भूमि गोपाल की"।

About those basic things, there is no doubt. The Question is, ultimately how are we to fix the relationship of the individual of family to the property in the present circumstances. That is most important. Ultimately we have to see that the relationship of an individual to the property must not be such that he is in a position to concentrate power in him and exploit somebody else for that. Ultimately this must be the guiding principle. How to do it is a matter of mechanics—mechanics of putting it within the frame work of law, the Constitution or the political institutions or democratic institutions. These are matters which one has to take into account.

Regarding nationalised banks I think we have given a series of statistical information to the members of the House in reply to starred and unstarred questions.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY JOSHI : Discouraging ones !

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : Certainly you are entitled to take that view. I am also not taking a very optimistic view, but I am not taking a pessimistic view as you are taking.

DR. V. K. R. VARADARAJA RAO (Bellary) : Why not concretise it and bring forward a white paper on the subject ?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : It can be done. I would not call it by a big name like white paper. But that information can be consolidated. The only point is, things are constantly changing. The increase in branches is a continuous process. The figure which was true three months before is not true today. The expansion is continuously taking place. Deposit mobilisation is also one of the factors. At present, our emphasis has been three-fold : One was about reaching the unbanked areas and under-banked areas. Secondly, when we go to new areas, there should be increase in deposit

mobilisation. Third was that having taken over the credit system in such a substantial manner, whether through this system, we can reach the neglected sectors. These are the three aspects of this matter. As far as the first two aspects are concerned, I can say that there is reasonable progress. I do not want to give the figures, though I have got them here. Opening of branches is a continuous process which is going on. There is also substantial increase in the deposit mobilisation in the last two years. This is something very important.

17 hrs.

The third question is whether we have succeeded in reaching substantially and effectively the neglected sectors. I am not satisfied here. There are many reasons for it. The first factor is that the commercial banking system which is evolved so far in our country is yet to equip itself for dealing with this problem, because they are completely urban-oriented. Now when they go to the rural areas they have to acquaint themselves with the rural sector, the rural problems, and they have to acclimatise themselves with the rural conditions. Suppose a man working in Delhi is transferred to a village in Uttar Pradesh. He would certainly work in such a way that somebody would like him to be transferred back to Delhi. I am saying this because some members have written to me in this connection. When they told the employees that they are not working satisfactorily, they replied that this is one of the ways of getting a transfer back to Delhi as a punishment.

So, the emphasis at the present moment will have to be on the training of the people. It is a question of giving the right type of training and creating the right type of attitudes among the bank employees. In this matter I will need the co-operation of the trade unions, which they are willing to give. Naturally, they have their problems, but during whatever discussion we had with them they have promised their co-operation. I also need the co-operation of the Labour Minister. Naturally, these things will have to be done much faster.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : What about the insistence on credit-worthiness of the artisans by the banks ?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: As far as the policy is concerned, we have taken a decision about it. But, ultimately, implementation of this decision is required to be done by the man in the field. What happens is that the person in the field, in order not to create any difficulties, does not take any decision, because the safest way of not getting into difficulties is not to do anything. This sometimes creates difficulties. That is why I say that we have to create right type of attitude amongst the people who are in charge of implementing the decision. Therefore, we will have to do a different type of recruitment. We should have a new recruitment policy, a new training policy, a new attitude and possibly we will have to make new institutional arrangements also. It is not only recruitment and training but we will have to think of new type of institutions. We will naturally think of doing it. It will have to be thought of from time to time. We have not come to any final answer. In fact, I was looking forward to some discussion on this point.

Recently, some committees have gone into the matter. The Banking Commission has gone into the general question. Another committee was appointed by the Agricultural Commission, which has also gone into this matter. They have made certain recommendations, which we will consider, and we will see what we can do about it. But those hon. Members who have got some special experience in this matter, if they give me suggestions, I will consider those suggestions.

Our major objective of nationalisation is to see that these credit facilities are ultimately made available to the small man in the society, particularly in the neglected sectors, the small agriculturist, the person who wants to have some sort of self-employment, the small artisan and so on. This is the type of persons we want to help. For that we have to create conditions. This is my own assessment. Since he mentioned the nationalisation of banks, I thought I will, by giving an illustration, show how we look at the problem.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore) : 77 per cent of the credit facilities is enjoyed by the big houses.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : I

can certainly give some information about that, if you want. But I have very little time and I have to answer all the questions.

Now, I will deal with the problem of prices and the effect of Budget on the prices. I think, Mr. Bhattacharyya made a reference to a certain report that appeared in the *Economic Times* and he gave certain quotations from that. I have explained on more than one occasion about the indirect taxation that where the overall levels of incomes are low, the contribution of direct taxation has necessarily to be lower and that the principle source of revenue in an under developed country tends to be the indirect taxation.

I have been carefully seeing that the impact of the indirect taxation does not have adverse effect on the price situation. In the last Budget, I carefully avoided touching such items as may cause an increase in prices.

Mr. Bhattacharyya has referred to a report appearing in the *Economic Times* dated 29th March, 1972 regarding the Budget impact on prices. According to the study made, the changes in the indirect levies proposed in the Budget for 1972-73 were likely to push up the wholesale commodity prices which will be anything between 5 to 6 per cent.

I would now come to the actualities. Since the time the Budget was introduced and until today, the index of wholesale prices has in fact, remained steady. For example, in March, 1972, it was 192.5 and on 15th April, 1972, it was 192.1. Since the hon. Member has referred to a press report, it is pertinent to refer to another report appearing in the *Times of India* dated 23rd March, 1972, wherein it has been reported that the increased levy on steel has only reduced the un-official premium charge in the open market and that the market prices have held the pre-Budget level.

Recently, I indicated in reply to a Question as to how the rise in prices in India over the last four years compared with the rise in prices in selected countries of the world. I do not think I should take the time of the House on that. Really speaking, the question of inflation or price-rise is a world

problem and the developing countries are facing the same problem. As compared to others, I would like to say that the price level in India is comparatively—I will not say, reasonably-low. Of course, there are different types of demands on the services; there are different levels of production and the magnitude of population that we have to look after is also different. These are some of the factors that have to be taken into account.

There is another very important question which I would like to deal with. Certain hon. Members raised a question about the relationship of the States with the Centre in a federal structure in regard to financial matters. This is a very important matter. Really speaking, the major factor of the Centre-States relationship is now concentrated in the financial field. Some hon. Members said—I do not know who said it—that the States have become the pensioners. I beg to differ with that statement. When we say, pensioner, it means that a pensioner has no power to do anything and that he subsists only on whatever is given to him. That is what is popularly understood by being a pensioner. It is true? I would like to say that it is not true. The Seventh Schedule has given the States powers of taxation. It is true that these powers of taxation which are given to the States are not enough. I quite agree. Even the Constitution has accepted it. It is not something that we are giving some new concessions to them. The Constitution itself has accepted the position.

Therefore, they have made a provision by which the Finance Commission, every five years, goes into the question of devolution of taxes. Devolution of taxes is not something like a gift the Central Government gives them; it is a Constitutional right especially because the Government of India has always treated the recommendations of the Finance Commission as awards. What is given to the States is not a gift or a charity. It is, really speaking, their Constitutional right.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : What is the outcome?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : I will tell you what is the outcome. I would

certainly like to give figures for that : the additional Central excise duty levied is made available to the State Governments ; another example is, the estate duty on agricultural property which again, for the purposes of uniformity, is collected by the Centre but made available to the States as it is rightfully theirs. That increasingly larger devolution of resources has been made under the Finance Commission's awards and how States have participated in the growth of revenues of the Centre would appear from the following figures :— Whereas the amount transferred to the States under the Finance Commission's award during the First Plan was only Rs. 386 crores, it rose to Rs. 1,549 crores in the Third Plan and was estimated by the Fifth Finance Commission to rise to Rs. 4,206 crores in the Fourth Plan period, but will actually be much above this figure. The budget estimates for 1972-73 which we are discussing now alone involve a devolution to the extent of Rs. 1218 crores to the States. Please take into account these figures.

श्री बिभूति मिश्र (मोतीहारी) : इतिपिंडेम के बाद बिहार का फिनांसल पोझिशन चौथी थी, जबकि अब वह सत्रहवी है। किसी स्टेट को ज्यादा मिलता है, किसी को कम मिलता है। कमजोर स्टेट्स को ज्यादा दिया जाना चाहिए।

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN

This is allright. You see the method of distribution. You are talking about Central assistance. Ultimately the Central assistance for the Plan is also decided according to the formula agreed by the Chief Ministers in the National Development Council. This is not something that is arbitrarily decided by the Finance Minister or any other Minister or even by the Cabinet.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : NDC is an informal consultative committee.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN

You better ask one of your Chief Ministers. If it was an informal consultative committee, Mr. Jyoti Basu would not have attended that. Treat this matter in a more serious manner. We are talking about certain serious matters. As I was trying to say, the question of States' finances problem is a very serious one. That is how we are taking

[Shri Yeshwantrao Chavan]

that It is not something that they have their own resources. I would like to give the figure, here also. According to the review of the overall budgetary position of the States conducted by the Reserve Bank of India—I would like to mention this for the information of Dr V K R V Rao—, published in the Reserve Bank of India Bulletin, August 1971, for the year 1969-70, it appears that out of aggregate receipt of Rs 4,889 crores received by the States as much as Rs 189 crores are the States own revenue receipts and Rs 791 crores are the resources transferred from the Centre under the Finance Commission's award, making a total of Rs 2,687 crores. Adding the State's own capital receipts of Rs 806 crores, this makes the States' own resources amount to Rs 3,493 crores out of Rs. 4,800 crores. The remaining is naturally the assistance for planned development or sometimes it is also a gap in the Plan expenditure, sometimes loans are given for different purposes. Therefore, if you look to the budget and the funds that are spent for the State administration, you will find that the large amount is controlled by the States themselves.

This is not something that somebody is giving by way of charity. Of course, I do not mean to prove thereby that the States have no problems. The States have got problems, the Centre has also its own problems, and therefore, we have to sit together, discuss the matters and find out solutions for these matters. Every year, continuously, the Planning Commission meets the Chief Ministers and the State representatives and discusses and annual plans with them and ultimately decides what should be done or what should not be done. Informally also, as Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu said, we are meeting in the NDC and discussing matters.

One hon. Member made a reference to the problems of overdrafts. It is not peculiar only to Andhra Pradesh. It is there in many other States. This problem will have to be dealt with individually by discussing with them, but at the same time, we must see that overdraft is not a solution to the problem. Overdraft is a deficiency. It is a weakness. It is a disease, if I may be permitted to call it so. It is a disease, and we are trying to cure it. By borrowing some-

body else's blood one cannot continue to live. So, this type of thing does not help anybody at all.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: It is like deficit financing by the Centre.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: If everybody starts deficit financing in this way, then we shall cease to be a national economy. Certainly def financing will have to be done, but that will have to be done in a controlled manner, looking to the national interests as a whole and that has to be thought of by the Central Government. I do not think that Shri Shyamnandan Mishra will have any difference over this matter. If there are problems of the State Governments, certainly they will have to be looked into. Naturally, backward States have got more priority in this matter. If at all we want to do something about this matter, then the Centre should have a little more discretion in this matter so that the backward States and the backward people in the backward States also, because it is not a question of only the backward States but there are backward people also in the backward States, have to be given some special priority in using the resources at our disposal.

SHRI D N TIWARY (Gopalganj): Backward areas also.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: By backward people, I mean the backward areas; after all, it is not the area which matters but it is the people.

SHRI D N TIWARY: There are affluent places also in backward areas.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: I have no difference over the substance of what the hon. Member is saying; I do not want to quarrel about the phrase that he is using.

I have thus tried to deal with the general problems raised by hon. Members. Since this was one of the important aspects which I thought was related very much to the Finance Bill, and particularly the Finance Ministry, therefore I tried to deal with this aspect, which as Dr V K R Varadaraja Rao has particularly emphasised is an important problem and is going to assume more

and more importance in the days to come. Of course, some people tried to raise a political stick.....

DR. V. K. R. VARADARAJA RAO :
Not I.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : Not my hon friend but there were other Members. Politicians regard naturally every stick as good to use, and therefore, some people are using it in a different sense. I would submit that it should not be used for that purpose. It will have to be viewed and treated as a national problem and considered as a national problem and its solution will have to be found in the national interests. It is not an individual or the interest of any particular areas or State or people that should be the criteria in this matter. That is why I had mentioned this matter.

DR. V. K. R. VARADARAJA RAO :
What about Central loans to the State Governments ?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : I would like to say that this is one of the matter which will be considered by the Sixth Finance Commission and they will go into it.

SHRI P. R. SHENOY (Udupi) : Mysore State was promised assistance of Rs. 105 crores, but only Rs. 60 crores had been given.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : I have answered some questions on that matter here. So, why raise it again ? We can discuss this matter, and I shall certainly give my hon. friend all the necessary information. I can assure him that as far as the development of Mysore is concerned, nobody is indifferent; at least I am not indifferent. I had very recently some discussions with the Finance Minister of Mysore, and I think we shall be able to find some constructive solutions to the problems that are there. Of course, they will also have to realise that there are certain limitations on the financial resources of the Centre as well.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN (Wandiwash) : But the Centre is not exploiting the taxes under article 269.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : My hon. friend sometimes interprets the Constitution in his own light.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN : The Constitution is the same for him and me.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : I said 'interpretation'. The Constitution is the same, but sometimes, the interpretations may differ.

I have taken more time to deal with the general problems. Some hon. Members have raised some individual problems about the tax proposals as such, I do not think that I need go into them now, because some of them have tabled amendments and I might deal with those suggestions when we deal with the amendments.

As far as I am concerned, I have never claimed that this one Finance Bill is going to effect *Garibi Hatao*. This is not the claim at all. The Finance Bill and the budget are important instruments.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : But what are the redistributive aspects of the financial and taxation structure ? How is the hon. Minister going to develop that ? That is the most important question.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : Quite right. It is a very important question. This will have to be dealt with in the Finance Bill and in certain other decisions and steps we are taking in other fields.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : But the fiscal structure must be a social equaliser. What is he doing about it ?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : Quite right. In the last two budgets and even in the present one, we have taken many steps to see that those who are well-placed contribute more and more to the exchequer.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : You have declared a tax holiday for the industrialists and traders. They have absolutely no new tax to pay.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : As far as wealth is concerned, by the new measures introduced last year, there is virtually

[Shri Yeshwantrao Chavan]

a ceiling on it. We have to go into what further measures have to be taken

Many members raised the question of black money. I have talked about it on many occasions. There is the Wanchoo Committee Report which is very important in this respect and which goes into this entire question and the restructuring of the tax system.

Shri Salve made a very important point that the Wanchoo Committee has raised certain questions which will make us review some of our basic policy decisions. Therefore, we have to look into this problem very carefully. As far as the size of the problem of black money is concerned, it is certainly staggering. I have no doubt about it. At the same time, it is not a very easy question to deal with. Some member suggested demonetisation.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : It is the Wanchoo Committee itself which suggested it.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : I am neither for nor against demonetisation. I am neither opposing it nor supporting it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Then why appoint such committees ?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : It is a matter to be kept in mind as to how, where and if at all it is necessary, what has to be done about it.

I think Shri Salve made a reference to the raids and seizures that have taken place. He said that even these seizures have not produced much, that in the last so many years the total amount of money seized comes to only about Rs. 7 crores. Even the figure of Rs. 7 crores is not final because some of it might have been returned. It may be that there may be certain defects in conducting raids and seizures. But that support point which I would emphasise for the consideration of hon. members, that this black money is not hoarded money. That is the greatest danger of it. It is active money; it is in circulation; it is in the process of production. It is not merely static

money; it is constantly, continually creating new money also. It is an operation. Therefore, we have to think of steps whereby this type of dynamic black economy can be checked.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : You are not sincere there.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : Now he comes to the subjective attitude.

Shri JYOTIRMOY BOSU : You had the report of such a highpower committee. You did not even publish it. You did not even publish the interim report saying that these are the recommendations. There is a skeleton in the cupboard.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : You have never run administration. So you do not know. Such reports are not published. Even if these things are to be implemented, they are never announced like that. Do you expect that in 1971 when the country was at war...

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : 7th December. You pressurised them not to publish it.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : When the country was facing an emergency, a crisis, you want to demonetise the currency and create a no-confidence in your own currency ? It is the most childish thing one can think of.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : It was criminal to have ignored the report.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : In these matters, one must realise the seriousness of what one is talking about, the consequences on the national economy, on the national psychology. We were facing a crisis, a war, an emergency. Can you create a condition then whereby you yourself do not believe in your own currency ? That was the simple question. Therefore, one has to think about it rather carefully.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Now everything is normal. Publish it.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : As far as the general matters are concerned,

I have tried to explain.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : What is his positive statement regarding black money? What is he going to do about it? Appoint another Committee.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : No. We are examining this report. I want to discuss this question with the Members of Parliament in the Consultative Committee. I have decided that we should meet on the 29th for some hours; we can meet also for two days sometime in the month of June. We have also invited some eminent economists in the country in the form of a seminar so that we can know from them also how to deal with it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Why don't you publish the interim report now? If you don't, there is some reason. Publish the interim report. Let us have a look at it.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : I have told you the substance of the recommendations. Why do you want us to publish it? (*Interruptions*).

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : There should be no difficulty in publishing it now, when everything is known.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : You are not sincere. You want to hide it. I am charging you.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : You only charge. The difficulty with you is that you only charge and never prove anything. What can I do?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : He cannot get away with it. Why don't you publish the interim report? (*Interruptions*).

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : Than he made some baseless charges against my party.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : You publish the interim report.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : Leave it to me to publish it or not. That is a different matter. (*Interruptions*).

As far as this black money problem is concerned, certainly we are dealing with it. We have already taken a series of steps. One of the recommendations made in the interim report is being implemented by introducing a Bill in Parliament. It is coming up for consideration in the next week perhaps. It had gone to the Select Committee, and the Select Committee has already presented a report.

We have to take a number of steps. This will be only one step. There will have to be a series of steps. If you have any suggestion, certainly make it. But the only suggestion that you are making is, "publish the interim report." What a contribution to make? (*Interruptions*).

MR. CHAIRMAN : No, no. Mr. Bhattacharyya, this is not the way. Once or twice it can be done, but you should not always disturb the Minister while he is replying.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : The hon. Member, Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu produced some documents suddenly. I just tried to have a look at the document. Really speaking, that document is not connected with the Congress party or the Prime Minister. The only thing is, when the Prime Minister's photo is published, he is afraid of that. I mean the poster. (*Interruptions*). What he is afraid of is the publication of the photograph of the Prime Minister. What can I do about it?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : What about the other side?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : I can tell you that as far as my party is concerned, whatever is published for the election propaganda on behalf of the party is paid by crossed cheques.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : What about the photostat copy?

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : Was it done for some artistic or aesthetic purpose? Have your industrialists become so altruistic? (*Interruptions*).

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : The only point of fact—

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : It was done for the election.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta—North-East) : Mr. Chavan cannot laugh away the matter. When the hon. Member referred definitely to election posters printed allegedly to the extent of several lakhs at the expense of a large sum of money, for which the bill was sent to an industrial tycoon, he cannot laugh it away just like that by merely saying one thing or the other.

AN HON. MEMBER : It is black money.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Sir, on a point of order, under rule 376. I take the responsibility of proving the photostat that I have brought, R. P. Goyenka, Managing Director of Duncan Brothers. Ltd., has paid for the Congress election posters the value of which is not less than Rs. 5 lakhs. *(Interruptions)*. Goenka's address is given as care of Duncan Brothers... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : He owns that; he is the chairman.

SHRI YESHWANTR/ O CHAVAN : If payment is made by the AICC office what is wrong about it?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : He is misleading the House... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : You own it that you have got all your resources from them. He is one of the tycoons who had been seen moving about with bags of money from one Minister's house to another.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Order, order. It is not proper to make such a charge.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE : This should be done in the interest of propriety. I am not interested in wild charges. He should not be permitted to laugh it away; it is a serious matter. If Mr. Bosu or anybody else makes a challenge it has got to be taken up properly.

MR. CHAIRMAN : He is not laughing it away; he is giving a reply.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : On a point of order. I have got another photostat of...

MR. CHAIRMAN : I am not allowing that; it cannot be done like this one after another. You cannot take the House by surprise. You should send it to the Speaker and get his permission. At this stage, I am not allowing it... *(Interruptions)* The Finance Minister is giving a reply to what you have said in the morning.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : You are not suspending rule 376 and I am raising a point of order under that rule. That is my right. I have produced a photostat copy of a document which proves that Mr. R. P. Goenka who controls one of the twenty largest business houses in the country has paid for Congress election...

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : That does not say that... *(Interruptions)*. It is not a receipt.

MR. CHAIRMAN : There is no point of order. Whatever allegations you made in the morning, the hon. Minister of Finance is now replying to them. You were permitted by the Deputy-Speaker to say what you had to say. You have now to hear the reply. I am not allowing a debate over that. Whether you are satisfied with the reply or not, that does not matter... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN : Mr. Chairman, you ruled that the statement of Mr. Bosu should not go on record...

MR. CHAIRMAN : No.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN : Mr. Bosu raised a point of order and when he was speaking you gave a ruling that the statement he was making should not go on record... *(Interruptions)* After that in the name of a point of order under rule 376, he has made certain statements which are the statements which you said would not go on record. Merely because it has been raised in the name of a point of order, that should not be allowed to go on record. If it is allowed to remain on record, it will not be in accordance with your ruling.

MR. CHAIRMAN : What Mr. Bosu said in the morning, that was allowed by the Deputy-Speaker to remain on the record, I cannot expunge what the Deputy-Speaker allowed. But whatever he wants to produce now, that I have not allowed.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : I have not produced anything now.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : On a point of order, Sir. Certain allegation have been made by an hon. member of this House on the basis of a photostat copy, which has been circulated among the members. I also got a copy in the morning. Others can deny it. But since the charge is so grave, there are instances in this House—when Sardar Hukam Singh was in the Chair, a specific charge was made by Mr. Mani Ram Bagri against Prof. Humayun Kabir. Some members took exception to his observations. Ultimately the Speaker decided that the matter should be referred to him and he will decide it. I would only request that this question should be referred to the Privileges Committee or to CBI.

MR. CHAIRMAN : There is no point of order. It will be neither referred to the Privileges Committee nor to the Speaker nor to anybody else. The Finance Minister is replying to what Mr. Bosu said and the matter will end there.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : It is a minor point to which I have made a reference. As far as the party is concerned the party has paid all the printing charges by cheque. (Interruptions)

SHRI H. N. MUKHERJEE : Certain allegations have been made on the basis of an apparently documented material. The reply should come at a subsequent period of time after examining it. A general reply does not solve the matter. Merely saying, it is wrong—I am not going to accept it. Here is a document placed on the Table of the House. He must give us some satisfaction.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You are a very senior member of this House as well as the leader of a party. When anything is said by the opposition or by any member or when any charge is brought, the Minister

gives a reply. If he gives the reply, the matter ends there. Regarding the question whether you are satisfied or not, that I cannot help.

SHRI H. N. MUKHERJEE : When a specific documented allegation is made—I do not say I accept it because I do not know—when a very serious allegation is made, if the allegation is lightly dismissed without that document being examined and we being given some idea as to the document having been proved wrong, I go with the impression that this has *prima facie* proved the allegation. (Interruptions)

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : A definite point of order arises because of the fact that this question is addressed to the hon. Finance Minister. The hon. Finance Minister owes an explanation to us where from this money of Rs. 7 lakhs or 8 lakhs or whatever the amount may be, came. The question cannot be settled by a bald statement by the hon. Finance Minister that it is baseless. This simply cannot satisfy us.

MR. CHAIRMAN : There is no point of order.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : Will you please hear me? It has got financial implications; it has got legal implications. Therefore, this question has been raised by an hon. Member. Now the Finance Minister makes a political reply, not even an intelligent reply which can satisfy us.

MR. CHAIRMAN : It was also a political charge that he has brought forward without getting the specific permission of the chair.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : I have given my reply. If anybody is not satisfied with it, I cannot help it.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : What is your reply?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : I cannot repeat it. I have replied to it once. I do not want to repeat it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : I have got proof of the photostat copy. What more do you want?

MR CHAIRMAN : If he goes on speaking without my permission, I will not allow that to go on record.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : You dissolve Parliament if you are going to behave in this way ***

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU ***

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : As far as the other aspects of the Finance Bill are concerned, they will have to be dealt with at the stage of the amendments. I have already dealt with the major points of criticism that were raised during the debate. The detailed questions will have to be dealt with at the amendment stage. I have finished.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is

"That the Bill to give effect to the financial proposals of the Central Government for the financial year 1972-73, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted

Mr CHAIRMAN : We will now take up the clause by clause consideration. There is no amendment to clause 2. So, I will put it to the vote. The question is

"That clause 2 stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted

Clause 2 was added to the Bill

Clause 3 — (Amendment of section 2)

SHRI N. K. SANGHI (Jalore) : I beg to move,

*Page 5,—for lines 3 to 7, substitute —

"(ix) any winnings of prizes from lotteries whose tickets are sold to the public, cross-word puzzles and races including horse races," (9)

It is a very small amendment which I have given. Actually, for the first time, in the

Finance Act we have brought under taxation the winnings from lotteries, crossword puzzles, races including horse races, card games and other games of any sort or form gambling or betting of any form. My amendment is to the effect that tax will have to be paid only on winnings from lotteries whose tickets are sold to the public, crossword puzzles and races including horse races. It should exclude games of card. For example, the Chanakya theatre had announced among the people who purchase the cinema ticket one would get a free trip to Moscow. Such things should not be brought under this section. So also the games of cards. The anti betting legislation of the States can take care of them. Then there are certain lotteries run by the schools and colleges or social welfare institutions to raise funds. They should not be hit by this provision. That is why I have moved this amendment. I hope government will take into consideration this aspect and accept my suggestion. Because, if the income tax department try to tax games of cards and winning of money by bets, it will create a lot of confusion in the enforcement of this legislation.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : I have seen the amendment of the Hon'ble Member. I am afraid that if I accept his interpretation, I feel, there will be still more complications. Therefore, I would request him not to press for this.

MR CHAIRMAN : I will now put amendment No. 9 to the vote of the House. Amendment No. 9 was put and negatived.

MR CHAIRMAN : The question is

"That clause 3 stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted

Clause 3 was added to the Bill

Clause 4 — (Amendment of section 10)

MR CHAIRMAN : There is amendment No. 10 in the name of Shri N. K. Sanghi.

***Not recorded

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

SHRI N.K. SANGHI : I beg to move* :
Pages 5 and 6,—

for lines 33 to 36 and 1 to 7 respectively
Substitute—

"Any other gratuity received by an employee on his superannuation or his retirement or his resignation or on his becoming incapacitated prior to such retirement or on termination of his employment or any such gratuity received by his nominee or his heirs on his death, to the extent it does not, in either case, exceed one-half month's salary for each year of completed service, calculated on the basis of the average salary of the employee for the three years immediately preceding the year in which the gratuity is paid, subject to a maximum of twenty-four thousand rupees or fifteen months' salary so calculated, whichever is less;" (10)

What I have said in my amendment is regarding gratuity. The gratuity that was available to the employees of the public sector undertakings, and to the Government employees, was exempt from income-tax subject to a maximum of Rs. 24,000/- or fifteen months salary. What I have moved in my amendment is that any other gratuity received by an employee on his superannuation or his retirement or his resignation or his becoming incapacitated prior to such retirement or on termination of employment, or any such gratuity received by his nominee or his heirs on his death; in this what I have added is the word 'superannuation'. Sometimes there is premature retirement, sometimes there is retirement at the age of superannuation. What I feel is that gratuity that is applicable to the superannuation, it has got to be more clarified. Another point that I have added is 'or his resignation.' There are a lot of people working in the public sector or private companies. They sometimes resign to get better employment. When they resign they are paid gratuity for the number of years of service they have carried out. I think in such a situation where the people have resigned gratuity paid on the basis of number of years that they have served should be allowed as a tax exemption. I would like to draw the

attention of the Hon'ble Minister to the fact that I have substituted a work in this very clause, mentioning a nominee or his heirs in place of his widows and heirs because sometimes a man is a bachelor. When he is a bachelor, he does not have any widows or heirs. But he has some nominees. The nominees get the payment of gratuity and I think it will only serve the ends of law better by substituting the word 'nominee.' with these few words, what I suggest is that this amendment be accepted.

I would like to draw the attention of the Hon'ble Minister to the fact that even in a decision recently quoted by the central Board of Direct Taxes and the Supreme Court, the Government's decision was issued by a Circular No. 47 dated 21-9-1970 that the gratuity be treated as an admissible deduction by Act 37(i). Since the Supreme Court has also ruled, that even on dismissal the gratuity paid to a particular employee should be allowed as an admissible deduction. I think it will be wise on the part of the Government to accept these few suggestions: i.e., the addition of the word 'superannuation' and the addition of the word 'or resignation' and substitution of the word 'nominee or his heirs.' I hope this will be accepted.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN :

If I have understood his amendments, there are two elements in the amendment of the Hon'ble Member. One is, it is proposed to specifically provide the gratuity by the employees on his superannuation or resignation should be exempt from tax. I referred the Oxford Dictionary and tried to find out what the word 'superannuation' means. Really speaking, the word retirement is such a wide word that it includes superannuation. Therefore, it is not necessary to mention the word 'superannuation' there. The other point in his amendment is that gratuity received by his widow, children or dependents occurring in the proposed provisions are sought to be replaced by the words 'gratuity received by his nominees on his behalf.' I would certainly like to plead with the Hon'ble Member to see the very structure of the Act. This part of the amendment, proposed.

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

[Shri Yeswantrao Chavan]

by the Hon'ble Member, does not appear to be necessary. Strictly speaking, any gratuity received by a heir, nominee of any employee on the latter's death is in the nature of capital receipt in the hands of the recipient and as such outside the purview of the Act. Really speaking, you will rather have to see the whole point from the basic point of view. This is not a matter of corrective change. Therefore, I am not in a position to accept them.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I will now put amendment No. 10 to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 10 was put and negatived

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That clause 4 stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted

Clause 4 was added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN : There is no amendment to clauses 5 and 6. So, I put clauses 5 and 6 to the vote of the House. The question is :

"That clauses 5 and 6 stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted

Clauses 5 and 6 were added to the Bill

Clause 7—(Amendment of section 13.)

MR. CHAIRMAN : There is amendment No. 17 in the name of Shri Y.B. Chavan,

SHRI YEASHWANTRAO CHAVAN :
I beg to move* :

Page 7, line 30,—

after "by section 7", insert—

"[Other than sub-clause (ii) of clause (a) thereof]" (17)

Sir, this amendment is purely of a drafting nature.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :
Page 7, line 30,—

after "by section 7", insert—

"[Other than sub-clause (ii) of clause (a) thereof]" (17)

The motion was adopted

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now, I put clause, as amended, to the vote of the House. The question is :

"That clause 7, as amended, stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted

Clause 7, as amended, was added to the Bill

Clauses 8 to 13 were added to the Bill

Clause 14—(Amendment of section 80 A)

MR. CHAIRMAN : There is amendment No. 18 to clause 14 in the name of Shri Y.B. Chavan.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN :
I beg to move* :

Page 10,

for lines 16 to 21, substitute—

'Amendment of 14. In section 80A of section 80A. the Income-tax Act. in sub section (3) for the word, figures and letter "section 80T", the words, figures and letters "section 80T or section 80TT," shall be substituted. (18)'

This amendment is a consequential one on re-numbering of the section 80A.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now, I put amend-

* Moved with the recommendation of the President.

ment No. 18 to the Vote of the House.
The question is :

Page 10,—

for line 16 to 21, substitute—

'Amendment of section 80A. 14. In section 80A of the Income-tax Act, in sub-section (3), for the word, figures and letter "section 80T", the words, figures and letters "section 80T or section 80TT," shall be substituted.' (18)

The motion was adopted

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That clause 14, as amended, stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted

Clause 14, as amended, was added to the Bill

Clauses 15 to 21 were added to the Bill

Clause 22—(Insertion of new section 80V)

MR. CHAIRMAN : There are Amendment Nos. 19 and 20 to clause 22 in the name of Shri Y.B. Chavan.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : I beg to move* :

Page 12, line 25—

for "After section 80U of the Income-tax Act,"

substitute—

"After section 80T of the Income-tax Act and before the heading "D.—Other deductions." (19)

Page 12, line 27—

for "80V", substitute "80TT" (20)

These are again consequential amend-

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

ments on re-numbering section 80V. These are consequential drafting amendments.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

Page 12, line 25—

for "After section 80U of the Income-tax Act",

substitute—

"After section 80T of the Income-tax Act and before the heading "D.—Other deductions." (19)

Page 12, line 27—

for "80V", substitute "80TT." (20)

The motion was adopted

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now, I put clause 22, as amended, to the vote of the House.

The question is :

"That clause 22, as amended, stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted

Clause 22, as amended, was added to the Bill

Clauses 23 to 27 were added to the Bill

Clause 28—(Insertion of new sections 194B and 194C.)

MR. CHAIRMAN : There is Amendment No. 1 to clause 28 in the name of Shri S.N. Singh.

SHRI SHIVNATH SINGH (Jhunjhunu) : I beg to move* :

Page 17,—

after line 21, insert—

"Explanation—The suppliers of commodity or goods shall not be deemed to be contractors for the purposes of this section." (1)

[Shri Shivnath Singh]

मभापनि जी, मैंने अमेंडमेंट इस आशय से पेश किया है कि हमने इस बार नया प्रावधान रखा है कि जो भी कांट्रैक्टर्स हों उनको पेमेंट किया जाय तो उससे दो परसेंट काट लिया जाय। इसको मैं अच्छा मानता हूँ क्योंकि बहुत से कांट्रैक्टर्स अपना पेमेंट ले लेते हैं और उसके बाद अपना इनकमटैक्स पे नहीं करते हैं। तो प्रावधान को मैं मजूर करता हूँ। लेकिन आखिर में मैंने एक एक्सप्लेनेशन रखने को कहा है। वह एक्सप्लेनेशन यह है -

"The suppliers of commodity or goods shall not be deemed to be contractors for the purposes of this section."

इससे मेरा आशय यही है कि कांट्रैक्टर्स और सप्लायर्स में फर्क होना चाहिये। कांट्रैक्टर वह होता है जो किसी चीज को बनाने का काम करता है, जैसे बिल्डिंग बनाना, रोड बनाना, उसका परसेंटेज आफ प्राफिट काफी ज्यादा होता है, जबकि सप्लायर का प्राफिट कम होता है। जैसे कोल सप्लायर को ले लीजिये, वे लोग कम प्राफिट पर माल सप्लाई करते हैं। ऐसी हालत में कांट्रैक्टर से 2 परसेंट काटना जायज है, लेकिन सप्लायर से दो परसेंट काटना ठीक नहीं है। इस क्लॉज से मैं समझता हूँ कि बिजनेस मन्त्री जी की मर्चा यह नहीं है कि सप्लायर के लिए हार्डशिप पैदा की जाय, लेकिन फिर भी यदि वे उसको इसमें लाना चाहते हैं तो सप्लायर को इससे दूर किया जाय, क्योंकि उस का मार्जिन आफ प्राफिट कांट्रैक्टर के मुकाबले बहुत कम होता है। सप्लायर से अगर हम दो परसेंट ले लेते हैं तो उसका प्राफिट बहुत कम रह जायगा और इससे उसको बहुत हार्डशिप

होगी, इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि उसको इससे अलग किया जाय।

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : I cannot understand this question. As a matter of fact, the original provision made does not include this. It is not necessary. The new section 194C provides for the deduction of tax at source from payments made by the Central Government or any State Government, local authorities, statutory corporations and companies to contractors engaged for carrying out any work including supply of labour for carrying out any work. It is clear from the above-quoted words occurring in the proposed new section that the provision thereof will not apply in the case of a mere supplier of a commodity or goods. In view of this explanation, I think, it is very clear that this amendment is not necessary.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I shall now put amendment No. 1 to Clause 28 to the vote of the House

Amendment No. 1 was put and negatived

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is

"That Clause 28 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted

Clause 28 was added to the Bill

MR. CHAIRMAN : The House stands adjourned to meet again tomorrow at 11.00 a.m.

18 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned Till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, May 18, 1972/Vaisakha 28, 1894 (Saka).